

**NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY 2017/2022
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
Second Revision
2019/2020**



IDP 2019/20

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Foreword by the Mayor

The most significant portion of Namakwa's population (43%) resides in this Municipality. This document represents the Review of the 2017 - 2022 Integrated Development Plan. The IDP of Nama Khoi Municipality remains the basis of our planning process to overcome critical challenges in order to realize the vision of the municipality **"To proudly deliver sustainable and climate resilient quality services to the entire Nama Khoi community"** over the next five years.

The Integrated Development Plan creates a framework within which the municipality will deliver and create jobs, improve infrastructure, housing, the purchase of fleet and also the purchase of office equipment.

Public participation plays a major role in addressing the communities' needs within the approved budget, improve service delivery and also become aware of all the challenges in the communities.

We put in place the following strategies to overcome our shortfalls and ensure continuous improvement:

- Revision of policies to improve effectiveness and efficiency
- Financial Recovery Plan to improve our financial viability and cash flow
- Back to basics action plan to address the KPA's of the municipality
- Restructuring of the organogram to achieve optimum performance

The following list of projects geared towards service delivery improvement:

- Repairs and Maintenance of low volume Roads in Nama Khoi Municipal area
- Nama Khoi: Bergsig: Phillip Soudens street and Storm Water
- Nababeep Upgrading of MV & LV Internal Networks and house connections
- Old Age Home E.J Appies - Phase 3
- Emmanuel Home For the Disabled -phase 3
- Okiep: Extension of Sewer Networks
- Komaggas: Upgrading of Bulk Water Supply
- Refurbishment of Concordia Reservoir
- Water Augmentation to Fonteintjie Water Supply
- Buffelsrivier: Upgrading of Bulkwater supply
- Augmentation of Rooiwal Bulk Supply
- Addressing economic housing demands

We review and update our Integrated Development Plan on a continuously basis to remain true to our communities changing needs.

The **MISSION** of Nama Khoi Municipality after all is "To deliver outstanding service to the community and to stimulate economic development in the region with the focus on the previously disadvantaged"

CLR LF FABER
MAYOR

Overview by the Municipal Manager

The Integrated Development Plan 2017/2022 provides a framework for the municipality within which we aim to reach our strategic objectives.

The increase in the number of households remains challenging for electricity provision, housing needs, roads maintenance, access to water and sanitation needs.

The voices of our communities guide us during the public participation processes to ensure that we remain in touch with the continuously changing needs of our people.

The importance of National sector departments is acknowledged and the goals and objectives of the municipality as the Integrated Development Plan have been aligned with national strategies.

In terms of Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, municipalities are required to review Integrated Development Plans annually in consultation with its communities. The IDP process is meant to arrive at decisions on issues such as municipal budgets, land management, local economic development and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner. The community participation on processes took place in all wards in the Nama Khoi Municipal area for inputs on the Budget and IDP processes 2018/2019 from 03 to 11 April 2018.

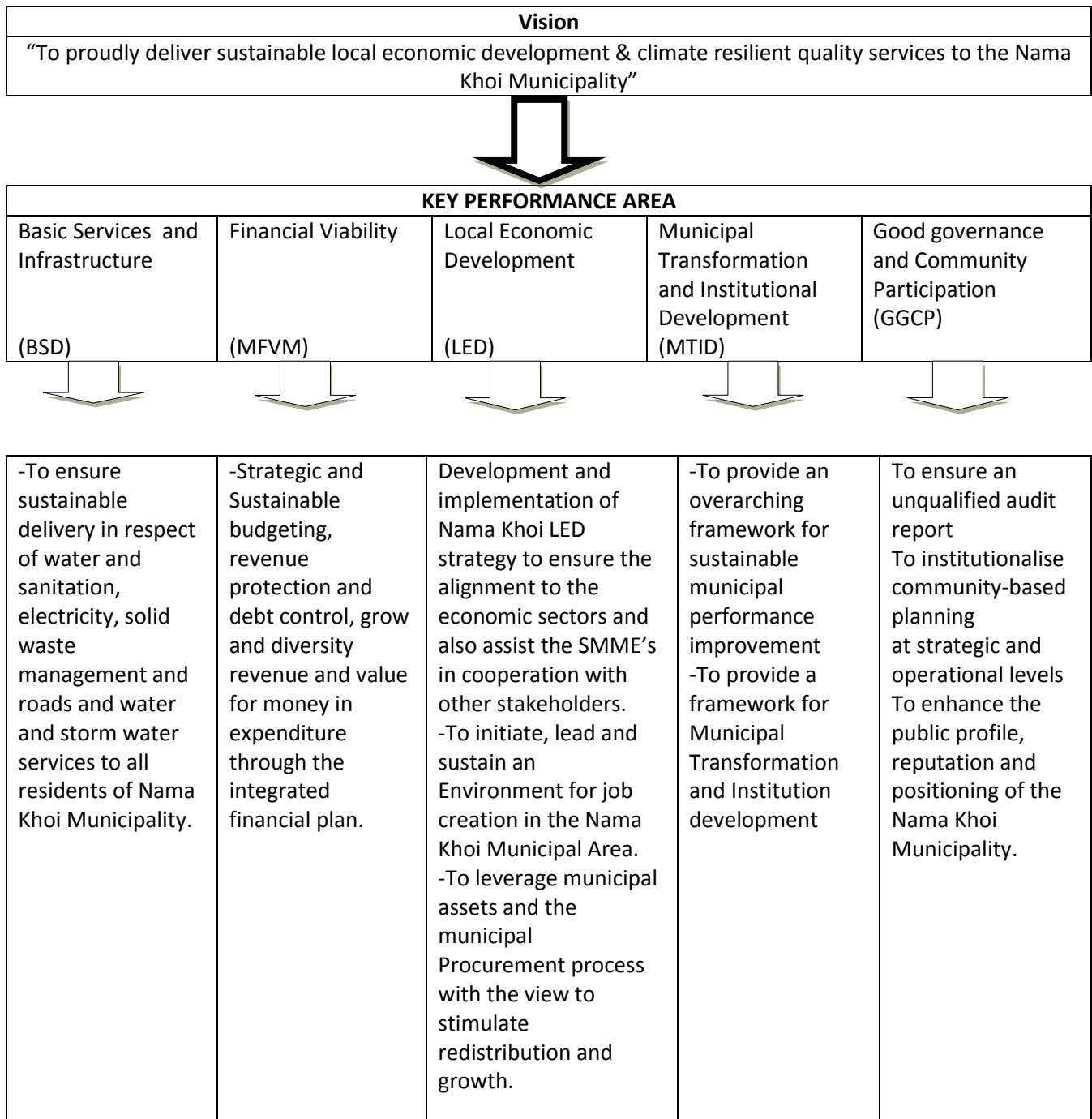
The administration is responsible to ensure that our IDP objectives and targets are relevant and also achievable. Therefore restructuring of the organogram was done to achieve optimum performance by our dedicated staff.

Our vision of the municipality **“To proudly deliver sustainable and climate resilient quality services to the entire Nama Khoi community”** will remain and we will continue to deliver better services and improve the quality of life for all residents.

SA TITUS
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

VISION, MISSION AND KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

VISION & KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS OF THE NAMA KHOI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



OVERVIEW OF NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

The Nama Khoi Local Municipal area showcases world-renowned tourist attractions such as the springtime flowers, while also serving as a window into the ancient culture of the Khoi-San.

The Nama Khoi Municipal area is situated in the north-western part of the Northern Cape Province. It forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality with the town of Springbok as the administrative centre. The municipality includes the communities of Springbok, Steinkopf, Okiep, Rooiwinkel, Concordia, Komaggas, Buffelsrivier, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Vioolsdrift, Goodhouse, Kleinsee and Carolusberg. An independent survey, done by Empowerdex during 2009, rated Nama Khoi as the best municipality in the country. According to this research, 94% of the inhabitants have access to basic services.

Main resources/attractions

This region is known as the land of the Nama people, the domain of the indigenous Khoi-San. 'Salt of the earth' is a phrase many use when referring to the inhabitants of this geographic space. Rich history and culture are nestled against a backdrop of storytelling, 'langarm' dance, potjiekos and braaivleis. It is a wonderful playground where nature shows its greatness and magic, especially during spring, when this arid region turns into a kaleidoscope of brilliant colours.

The mighty Orange River provides not only solace to the soul of the avid nature-lover and watersports such as river rafting for the more adventurous. Tourism has become an economic pillar, relieving hardships and serving as a reminder of the rich cultural heritage buried in the plains of Namakwa. The natural beauty of this region is unsurpassed. Although the area is known for its springtime flowers, there is much more on offer throughout the year. Besides historic attractions like the Blue Mine (second oldest

commercial mine in South Africa) there is also the Van der Stel Mine Shaft (national monument) located in Carolusberg. The Goegap Nature Reserve hosts about 600 indigenous flower species, 45 mammal species (including springbok, gemsbok and Hartmann's mountain zebra), 94 bird species and several species of reptile and amphibian. The reserve also includes the unique Hester Malan wild-flower garden, which showcases many Namakwa succulents and a rock garden.

Other attractions include:

- Klara – the steam engine at the Nababeep museum
- Orbicule Hill – national monument in Concordia
- Namakwa Festival – annual musical and cultural event held during December
- Anglican Church in Springbok (probably the oldest building in town)
- Rondavels (Nama-matjieshuise) near Steinkopf
- Well-known Nama-dance

Key facts and figures

District municipality: Nama Khoi Municipality forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality. It is the biggest municipality in comparison to the other five municipalities that also form part of the Namakwa District Municipality

Environment /Biodiversity overview

The Nama Khoi LM is a unique and diverse environment – owing in large part to the presence of four distinct biogeographical regions within its boundaries. The Orange River valley lies to the north and is characterized by very dry desert conditions. In the west the LM is composed of coastal plains – which transition into granite hills that straddle the escarpment, before transforming into low lying Bushmanland plains to the East of Springbok. Thus, rainfall patterns range from consistent winter rainfall in the west to more unreliable summer rainfall to the east – with a variability of between 50mm to 350mm

between the low lying areas and the less arid peaks.

The Nama Khoi Local Municipality (NKLm) includes parts of both the Greater Richtersveld and Central Namaqualand Coast biodiversity priority areas within its boundaries - thus making it an important region for conservation activities, as it spans two areas identified through the SKEP process as areas important for biodiversity conservation. Its incorporation into both the arid Richtersveld, and the biodiversity rich coastal region, places the NKLm as a nexus of a variety of different vegetation types and species variation. The conservation of the NKLm's biodiversity will do more to contribute to the future socio-economic well-being and development of all inhabitants of the municipality than mining has in the past - and to do it sustainably.

Heuweltjies appear as distinctive markings, occurring on deeper soil throughout the LM - and are circular patches contrast with the landscape around them as a consequence of its distinct plants communities. These fertile circular patches of soil are old termite mounds – most now vacant for thousands of years - but consisting of a unique habitat by virtue of the plant material gathered by the termite colony in past years. Termites – the most numerous and important decomposers and nutrient cyclers in arid regions of the world - have permanently altered the physical properties of the soil, leading animals to target it as a grazing area – which means that the area is often quite disturbed.

Quartz patches are one of the most remarkable aspects of the landscape in the Namaqualand area, and represent a concentrated point of biodiversity rich flora, often in the form of dwarf succulents that grow nowhere else. The rock composition thus provides ideal conditions for succulent plants seeking cooler temperatures within arid and semi-arid ecosystems that provide little reprieve from the elements. The various types of gravel patches, such as calcrete, feldspar, fossilised river terraces and quartz

(the latter forming one of the rarest and most biodiversity rich habitats in the world) each form a localized space that supports particular plant types. Although gravel patches are a feature of desert landscapes throughout the world, it is only in the Succulent Karoo that the biodiversity features they contain are so unique.

Climate Change

“Climate change” refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. Current climate change, often referred to as global warming, is caused by the emission of large amounts of Greenhouse Gases and is a direct result of human industrial activities. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.”

Rainfall

Rainfall in the Nama Khoi municipality is already very variable, ranging from 20-300mm per year, and very low compared with the rest of South Africa. There are already noticeable water constraints that impact on the ability of the municipality to deliver water services effectively. Median and worst case scenarios predict a decrease in rainfall for winter rainfall areas such as this, with average annual rainfall projected to decrease by up to 30% along the west coast by 2100. This drying trend is particularly strong towards the end of the rainy season. A best case scenario to 2050 indicates there may be some early increase in rainfall, followed by drying later as frontal systems shift southwards. There are likely to be more frequent and more intense rainfall related extreme weather events such as droughts and storms. Nama Khoi is already drought prone, and while little change is projected in the immediate future, droughts are expected to increase in frequency and

severity by up to 50% towards the end of the century.

Temperature

Nama Khoi is already a hot place, with summer day-time temperatures regularly reaching the high into the 30s Celsius. Climate scientists predict a rise in average temperatures as a result of climate change. A significant trend for increasing temperatures is already shown by weather stations in the Northern Cape tacking temperature data from 1960-2003. Under a relatively unmitigated scenario for future climate change, the Nama Khoi municipality can expect a 1-2°C increase in temperature along the coast by 2050, rising to a 3-4°C increase in temperatures by 2100. The interior can expect greater increases in temperature, between 3-4°C by 2050, and 5-6°C by 2100.

Coastal Processes

According to the IPCC (2007), sea levels are projected to rise globally by 15 to 95cm by 2100. The coastline may be impacted by 'storm surges' and rising sea levels. The town of Port Nolloth in the Richtersveld, for example, has been affected by storm surges in the past (most recently in 2009) and other Nama Khoi coastal towns may be at risk from the same in the future. Although overall vulnerability to these processes is fairly low due to a steep, rocky coastline evolved in response to historical big swell and wave action, there are nodes of vulnerability around towns, fishing fleets, and estuaries.

Impacts Analysis

A combination of increasing temperatures and reduced and/or more variable rainfall could have severe negative impacts for the Nama Khoi municipality. The municipality is characterised by fairly high levels of poverty and inequality, isolated communities, and a large geographical area, which results in a vulnerable population. Large numbers of people, both private and communal, are also directly dependent on agriculture, and therefore on functioning ecosystems and water regimes, for their livelihoods. These are

sensitive to climate change. Water quality and availability will likely be the greatest area of impact in Nama Khoi.

Conclusion

Climate change threatens food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable socio-economic growth, core mandates of the municipality. Climate change will impact persons and groups that are already vulnerable. Policy decisions taken in the next decade will largely determine the dimension of the impact of climate change. Eco-systems-based adaptation approaches, using nature and biodiversity to help people cope with and respond to the negative impacts of climate change, will have an important role to play in Nama Khoi.

Local government is in the front line of implementation and service delivery, and thus local government needs to pursue adequate mitigation and adaptation strategies, which should include participation from the public sector, the private sector and NGOs. There is a need for collaboration amongst all stakeholders. It is also necessary that progressive planning and risk assessment must be done to minimize the effects of climate change. In the case of the Nama Khoi local municipality these risk assessments have already been completed in the Disaster Management Plan and the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for the District. Planning can include:

- Over the short term: Disaster risk reduction and disaster relief preparedness, early warning systems for adverse weather, pest and disease occurrence; adequate support for vulnerable groups; equitable disbursement of financial assistance; and the identification and prioritised sustainable management of ecosystems (including agricultural lands) that provide critical ecosystem services such as water retention and flood protection, and their restoration where these are damaged or compromised.

- Over the medium term: Develop an enhanced understanding of longer term climate variability and change and use this to devise adequate disaster management for affected regions; develop sector-specific strategies to cope with variability as a precursor for adaptation to long term climate trends. This could include working with farmers to test and adopt best practices for land and nature resource management in order to quantify the benefits and overcome the challenges of adaptation approaches, restoration and maintenance of key ecosystem services (grazing land, rivers, and wetlands).
- Over the long term: Significant investments in new adaptation tools, technologies and techniques in conserving, rehabilitating and restoring natural ecosystems to continue to improve the ability of people and society to withstand the adverse impacts to climate variability and climate change at all time frames.

While the short term planning needs can be easily addressed in IDP processes, medium and longer term processes should be incorporated into a climate change response plan linked to the Northern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy.

Introduction to Integrated Development

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the Nama Khoi municipality is the overarching strategic plan for the municipal area. The plan attempts to guide development within the area in order to achieve long sustainable development.

Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the whole municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve effective long-term development. An IDP is a broad plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It looks at existing conditions and facilities, at the problems and needs and

finally at the resources available for development. There are six main reasons why a municipality should have an IDP. These are to:

- make good use of scarce resources
- help speed up delivery of services to poor areas
- attract additional funds (government departments and private investors are more willing to invest their money where municipalities have an IDP)
- strengthen democracy
- overcome the inequalities and discrimination of the apartheid system
- promote co-ordination between local, provincial and national government

All municipalities have to draw up an IDP in consultation with local forums and stakeholders. In other words, the public must participate fully in the process. The final IDP document has to be approved by the council. The plan must show:

- the basic needs of disadvantaged sections of the community
- the long-term vision for meeting those needs
- the need for these sections of the community to advance socially and economically
- how the plan will be financed and whether it is financially sustainable, that there will be money in the future to keep the plan going
- the capacity of the municipal council to carry out the plan and what resources are available to help carry out the plan.
- The municipality is responsible for co-ordinating the IDP and must draw in other stakeholders in the area who can help and/or benefit from development in the area. All municipal planning must take place using the IDP as a guide and the annual council budget should be based on the IDP.

The objectives of local government

Section 153(a) of the Constitution says:

"A municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community ..."

The objectives of local government are to:

- provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
- provide services that are sustainable
- promote social and economic development
- promote a safe and healthy environment
- encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government

One of the main duties of local government is development of the community according to its basic needs and to do this in consultation with the community.

Municipal councils have executive and legislative powers for these functions. In other words, they have the right to make laws and decisions about the affairs of residents and communities in their areas and to claim service fees from residents.

MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, all municipalities are compelled to undertake an integrated planning process; this is to be reviewed annually.

The underlying principles for the IDP process include the following:

- ensure maximum involvement of all communities and stakeholders;
- be directed at those in greatest need;
- ensure integrated and sustainable development; and
- be focussed on delivery.

The purpose of integrated development planning is therefore to achieve faster and

more appropriate delivery of services and to provide a framework for economic and social development in a municipality.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

The following roles and responsibilities are proposed for each of the "internal" stakeholders.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- Evaluate, Amend and adopt a Process Plan for Review;
- Undertake the overall management and co-ordination of the planning process which includes ensuring that:
- All relevant actors are appropriately involved;
- Appropriate mechanisms and procedures for public consultation and participation are applied;
- The planning events are undertaken in accordance with the time schedule;
- The sector planning requirements are satisfied.
- Adopt and approve the IDP Review.
- Ensure that the annual business plans; budget and land use management decisions are linked to and based on the IDP.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS / OFFICIALS

As the persons in charge of implementing IDP's, the Nama Khoi management have to be fully involved in the review process to:

- Determine progress, achievements and shortcomings of Review document;
- Provide relevant technical, sector and financial information for analysis in order to determine priority issues;
- Contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalisation of strategies and identification of projects;
- Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information;

- Be responsible for the preparation of project proposals, the integration of projects and sector programmes;
- Be responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP review for submission to the municipal council for approval, the Namaqua District Municipality and Provincial government for alignment.

Ward committees

Ward committees ensure that all residents have access to matters relating their area/town. These ward committees submit motivated suggestions to the council for decisions.

MECHANISMS FOR PARTICIPATION

The following mechanisms for participation will be utilised:

a) IDP Steering Committee/Mayoral Budget Engagement Session

This platform will represent all stakeholders and will be as inclusive as possible. Efforts will be made to bring additional organisations into the IDP and Budget engagements continued participation throughout the process.

b) Media

Local newspapers and the District's newsletter will be used to inform the community of the progress of the IDP.

c) Radio Slots

The community radio station will be utilised to make public announcements where necessary.

d) Information sheets

This will be prepared in Afrikaans and be distributed via the Representative Forum where a need for this has been identified.

e) The LM/DM's Website

The LM/DM's website will also be utilized to communicate and inform the community. Copies of the IDP and Budget will be placed on the website for people and service providers to download.

MONITORING OF REVIEW PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDP

It is the responsibility of the Municipal Manager / IDP Manager to attend to the IDP review process and to monitor progress with regard to implementation of policies and projects.

The implementation of the organogram and the institution of the PMS are imperative for the effective monitoring of progress in respect of the IDP.

IDP ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

The importance of National sector Department is acknowledged and the goals and objectives of the municipality as the Integrated Development Plan have been aligned with national strategies.

National Outcomes (2010)	National Dev. Plan (2012)	Nama Khoi Strategic Objectives	Nama Khoi Policies	Nama Khoi /Sector Departments Committees
Improved quality of basic education	Improve education and training	Integrating national, provincial and district service delivery to libraries. An effective and efficient motivated and appropriate skilled workforce.	Training and Development Policy WSP Back to Basics Report	Training Committee
A long and healthy life for all South Africans	Provide quality health care	Developing and maintaining of a health and safe secure environment.	Health and Safety Policies	Safety Committee
All people in South Africa are and feel safe	Provide quality health care	Developing and maintaining of a health and safe secure environment.	Health and Safety Policies Security Policy Nama Khoi Disaster Plan Draft	Social Committee
Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Create jobs	To expand, build an strengthen relationships with LED stakeholders. To promote entrepreneurship amongst SMME's.	LED Strategy (To be reviewed)	PLEDF, NDLEDf. EPWP FORUM, IGR
A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	Improve education and training	An effective and efficient motivated and appropriate skilled workforce.	Training and Development Policy	Training Committee
An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Expand infrastructure	Sustainable delivery of basic services and effective transport structure.	LED Strategy (To be reviewed) Nama Khoi Disaster Plan (To be reviewed) WSDP (To be reviewed) IWMP	PLEDF, NDLEDf. EPWP FORUM, IGR Roads Committee Infrastructure Committee Economical/ Institutional Committee

			Master Plans to be develop for Energy ITP ((To be reviewed)	
Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all	Transform urban and rural spaces	To expand, build and strengthen relationships with LED stakeholders. To maintain and strengthen intergovernmental relations with provincial and national departments	LED Strategy	PLEDF, NDLEDF. EPWP FORUM, IGR Economical/ Institutional
Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life		Improve living conditions through the support and implementation of Human Settlement Policies and programmes Effective land use management and building control Sustainable delivery of basic services	Housing Policy and Housing Accreditation Policy SDF Housing Sector Plan (In Process)	Infrastructure Committee
A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system	Build a capable state	Implement and execute the IDP. To build and strengthening accountability, transparency and oversight. To ensure compliance within the municipality. To ensure adherence to and improve on income and expenditure. To ensure compliance and budget processes. Ensuring good governance practises.	IDP Process Plan PMS	Council Meetings Executive Committee Internal Audit Committee IGR Oversight Committee Performance Committee
Environmental assets and	Use resources sustainably	Developing and maintaining of a	Biodiversity Profile	IDP FORUM, PCC,

natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced	(transition to a low-carbon economy)	health and safe secure environment. Mainstreaming sustainability and optimising resources efficiency.	SDF ((To be reviewed) Nama Khoi Disaster Plan IWMP (To be reviewed)	PIGR,NAMBAF, IPPIP,SANPARKS
Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World	Transform society and unite the nation	Developing and maintaining of a health and safe secure environment. To maintain and strengthen intergovernmental relations with provincial and national departments	Health and Safety Policies Security Policy	Social Committee
An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Build a capable state Fight corruption and enhance accountability	Establish and maintain effective community engagement. To promote good governance through stakeholder Participation. Effective community channels. Ensuring public participation processes.	IDP Process Plan	MPAC Internal Audit Committee District Communication Forum

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

The Population of Nama Khoi Demographics

Table 1: Population by sex, 1996-2016

1996			2001			2011			2016*		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
21 446	22 395	43 841	22 099	22 801	44 900	23 215	23 826	47 041	22 835	23 677	46 512

* Note: Caution should be used by the reader when interpreting the values for municipalities in Namakwa due to the large out of scope Dwelling Units sampled for the survey.

Table 1 shows that the population of Nama Khoi has increased from 43 841 persons in 1996 to 46 512 persons in 2016. The number of males increased by 1 389 persons from 21 446 persons in 1996 to 22 835 persons in 2016, whilst the number of females increased by 1 282 persons over the same period. Gender proportions show that there are more females than males in the municipality.

Figure 1: Distribution of the population of Namakwa district by local municipality, 2016

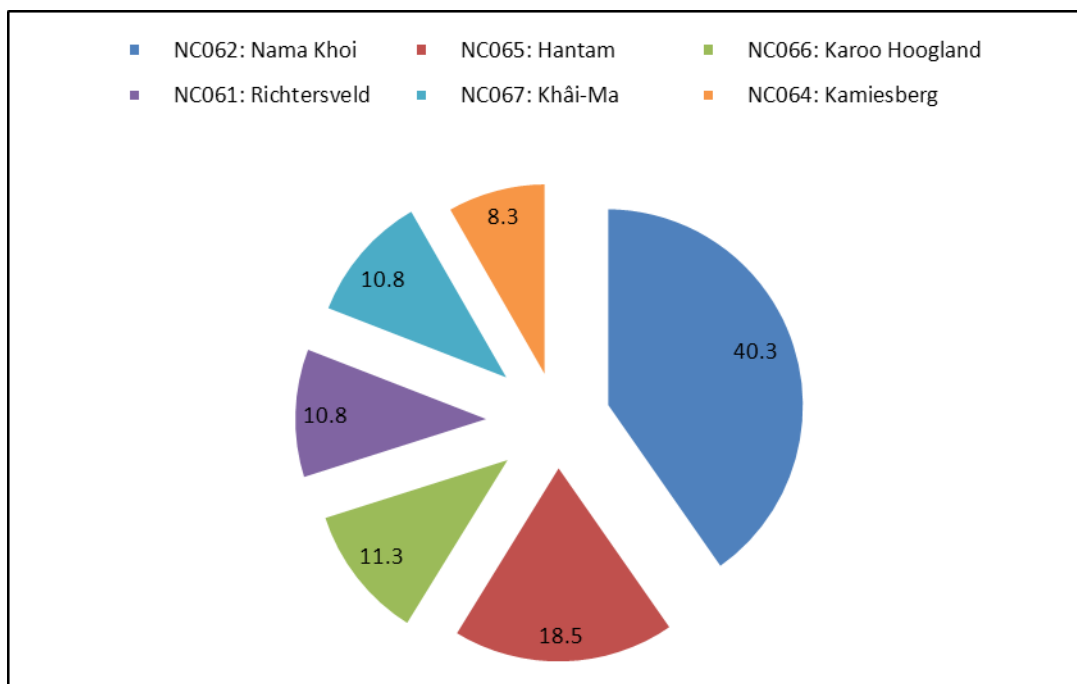


Figure 1 indicates that Nama Khoi municipality had a 40.3% share of the total population in Namakwa district. This was followed by Hantam, Karoo Hoogland, Richtersveld, Khâi-Ma and Kamiesberg local municipalities with 18.5%, 11.3%, 10.8%, 10.8 and 8.3% respectively of the total district population.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the population in Nama Khoi by sex, 2016

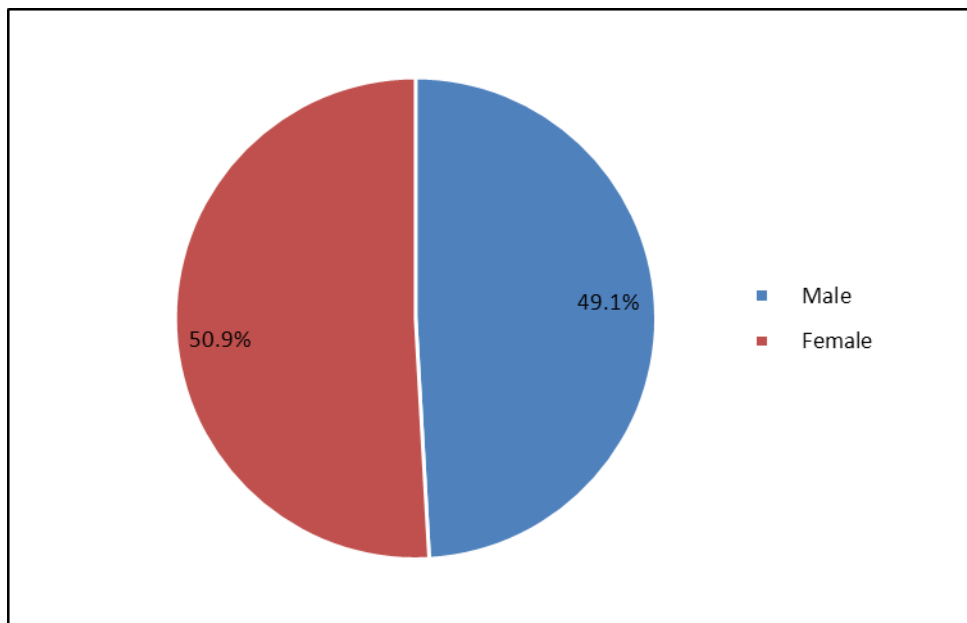


Figure 2 depicts a greater proportion of females than males in Nama Khoi, at 50.9% and 49.1% respectively.

Table 2: Population by group type, 1996-2016

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Black African	961	1 273	1 959	663
Coloured	37 541	39 452	41 425	43 243
Indian or Asian	29	55	219	27
White	4 814	4 120	3 084	2 580
Other	-	-	353	-
Unspecified	496	-	-	-
Total	43 841	44 900	47 041	46 513

Table 2 summarizes the number of persons by population group from 1996 to 2016. There was an increase in the Coloured population over the period 1996 to 2016, whilst the Black African, White and Indian/Asian population shows a decline over the same period. There is a decrease however in the White population over the 20 year period.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution by population group type, Nama Khoi, 2016

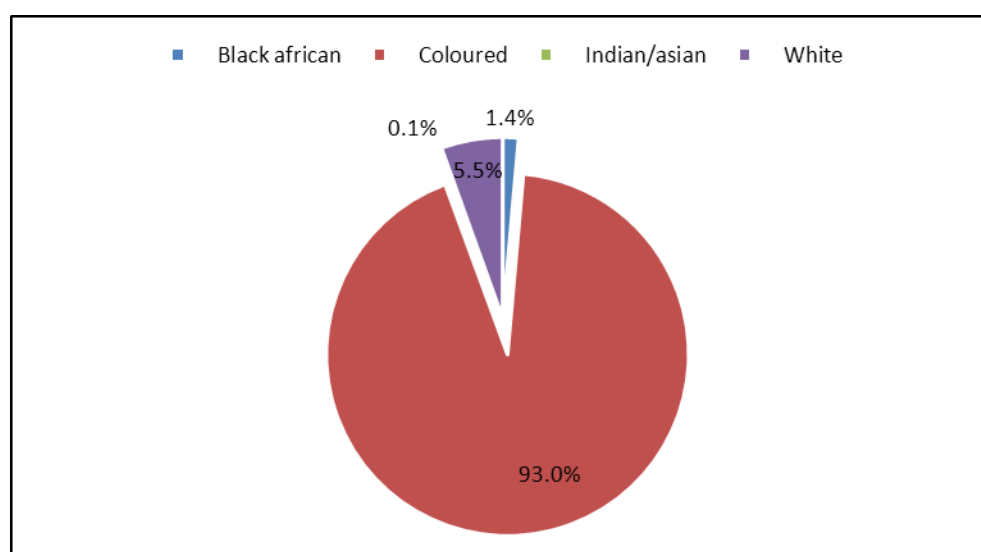


Figure 3 outlines the percentage distribution of the population of Nama Khoi in 2016, where the Coloured population group accounts for 93.0% of the population in the municipality, followed by the White, Black African and the Indian/Asian population groups respectively.

Table 3: Population in 5 year age groups and sex, 1996-2016

	1996			2001			2011			2 016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00 - 04	2 241	2 175	4 416	1 992	1 932	3 925	1 968	1 789	3 757	1 442	1 773	3 215
05 - 09	2 334	2 282	4 615	2 187	2 136	4 323	1 966	1 830	3 795	1 665	1 624	3 290
10 - 14	2 329	2 485	4 814	2 341	2 304	4 645	2 137	2 009	4 146	1 903	1 556	3 459
15 - 19	2 340	2 320	4 660	2 208	2 304	4 511	2 319	2 128	4 447	2 029	1 785	3 813
20 - 24	1 795	1 743	3 539	1 896	1 774	3 669	1 839	1 773	3 613	1 976	1 687	3 663
25 - 29	1 715	1 849	3 564	1 877	1 686	3 562	1 715	1 735	3 450	2 065	2 137	4 202
30 - 34	1 533	1 748	3 281	1 766	1 790	3 556	1 641	1 677	3 318	1 700	2 108	3 808
35 - 39	1 399	1 526	2 925	1 531	1 636	3 167	1 613	1 622	3 234	1 734	1 724	3 457
40 - 44	1 292	1 413	2 705	1 394	1 509	2 903	1 568	1 778	3 346	1 472	1 564	3 036
45 - 49	1 070	1 137	2 207	1 325	1 440	2 765	1 456	1 592	3 047	1 563	1 526	3 090
50 - 54	908	954	1 862	1 052	1 107	2 159	1 291	1 425	2 716	1 017	1 299	2 316
55 - 59	762	740	1 502	836	908	1 744	1 137	1 276	2 413	1 050	1 283	2 333
60 - 64	535	597	1 132	656	756	1 412	890	1 002	1 892	948	1 014	1 962
65 - 69	384	454	838	426	569	994	671	799	1 471	750	1 072	1 821
70 - 74	216	327	543	303	376	679	500	576	1 076	843	677	1 520
75 - 79	169	227	396	144	259	403	257	393	650	505	483	987
80 - 84	120	178	298	105	162	267	137	241	378	141	238	379
85+	76	129	205	61	153	214	110	183	293	34	126	160
Unspecified	228	109	338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21 446	22 393	43 840	22 100	22 801	44 898	23 215	23 828	47 042	22 837	23 676	46 511

Table 3 summarizes the population for Nama Khoi by five-year age groups and sex. It shows a general increase in the population for the age groups over the period 1996 to 2016, with the exception of the younger ages 0 to 19, where a decrease in the population is observed. The number of elderly persons aged 65 years and above increased significantly over this period.

Figure 4: Distribution of the total population by age group and sex, 2016

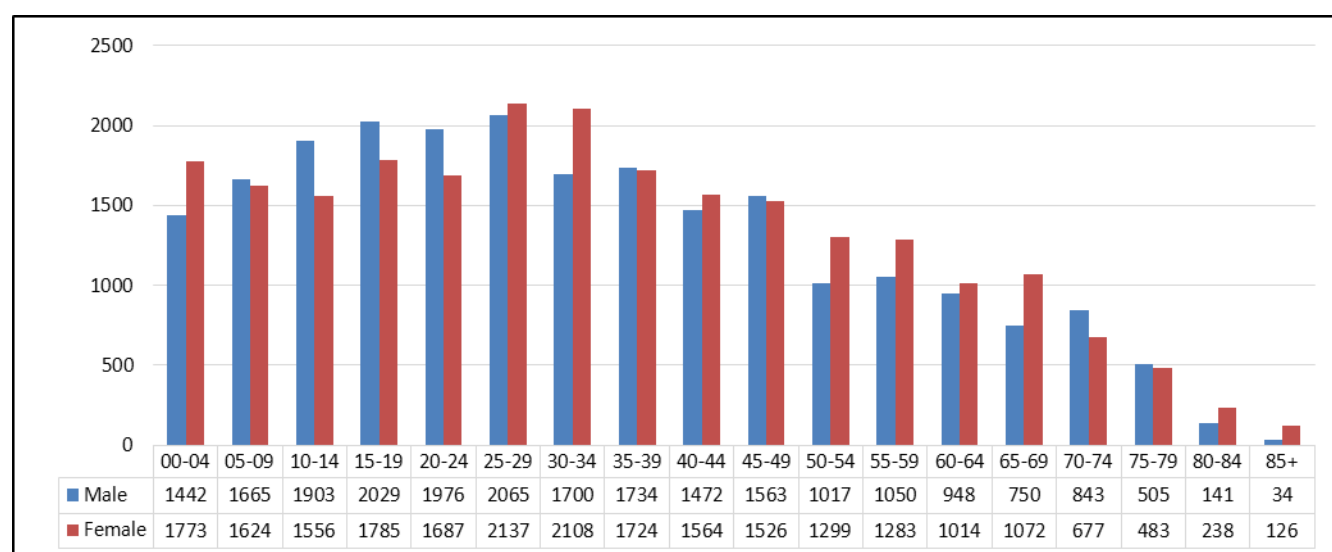


Figure 4 indicates that the greater proportion of the population in Nama Khoi is young, consisting mainly of children and youth. There is however a greater proportion of males compared to females for ages from 5 to 24 years, and the female population shows a slightly greater proportion in numbers compared to males for the ages of 50 years and above. This signifies a greater lifespan for females than males.

Figure 5: Distribution of the total population by age and group type, 2016

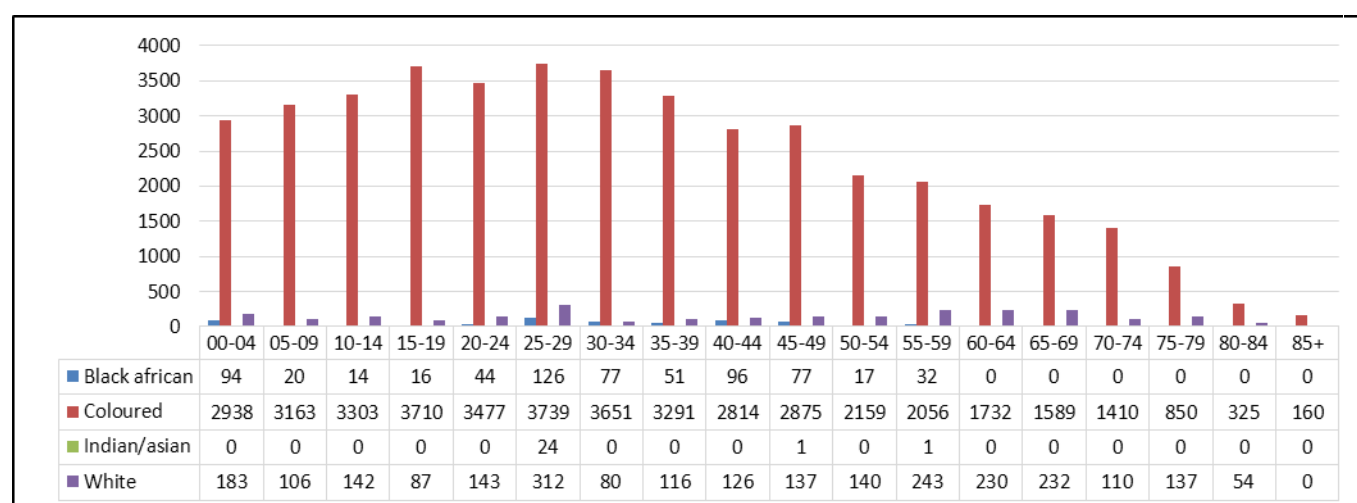


Figure 5 outlines the population distribution of Nama Khoi by five-year age groups and population group type. It shows that Coloureds are the dominant population group generally across all age cohorts. This is followed by the White, Black African and the Indian/Asian population groups.

Table 4: Distribution of persons aged 12 years and older by marital status, 2016

Marital Status	Number	Percentage (%)
Single; and have never lived together as husband/wife/partner	20 042	52.0
Legally married (include customary; traditional; religious etc)	13 143	34.1
Widowed	2 388	6.2
Living together like husband and wife/partners	1 211	3.1
Divorced	824	2.1
Single; but have been living together with someone as husband/wife/partner before	685	1.8
Separated; but still legally married	252	0.7
Total	38 545	100.0

Table 4 shows that 52.0% of the population of Nama Khoi is single and has never lived together as husband/wife/partner. This is followed by those who are legally married (includes customary; traditional; religious etc.) at 34.1%, and those that are widowed (6.2%). About 2.1% of the population is divorced, and 0.7% are separated but still legally married.

Table 5: Distribution of persons aged 1 year and older by language spoken most often in the household, 2016

Language spoken in household	Number	Percentage (%)
Afrikaans	45 315	98.9
English	218	0.5
IsiXhosa	186	0.4
Setswana	38	0.1
Sepedi	31	0.1
Sign language	13	0.0
Other	3	0.0
Total	45 805	100.0

* Excludes "unspecified"

Table 5 above shows that the language spoken mostly by households in Nama Khoi is Afrikaans representing a total of 45 315 (98.9%) households, followed by those who speak English at 0.5%. The least spoken language in Nama Khoi is sign language, Sepedi and Setswana.

Table 6: Distribution of religious belief, 2016

Religious belief	Number	Percentage (%)
Christianity	45 308	97.5
Other	986	2.1
No religious affiliation/belief	132	0.3
Traditional African religion (e.g. ancestral; tribal; animis;etc)	42	0.1
Islam	16	0.0
Total	46 484	100.0

Table 6 shows that 97.5% of the population in Nama Khoi follows the Christian religious belief, followed the traditional African religion (0.1%). About 0.3% of the population does not have any religious affiliation or belief.

Table 7: Distribution of Christian denomination, 2016

Christian denomination	Number	Percentage (%)
Catholic	16 424	36.3
Reformed church (e.g. Dutch Reformed church; United Reformed Church; Christian Reformed Church)	14 220	31.4
Other	4 424	9.8
Pentecostal/Evangelistic (e.g. Assemblies of God; Born Again Church of God in Christ; Rhema Church; Apostolic Faith Mission; Prophetic Ministry)	2 348	5.2
African Independent Church/African Initiated Church (e.g. Zion Christian Church; Apostolic Church; African Nazareth Baptist Church/Shembe)	2 115	4.7
Anglican/Episcopalian	2 069	4.6
Methodist	1 663	3.7
Just a christian/non-denominational	1 058	2.3
Lutheran	439	1.0
Jehovahs Witness	192	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	132	0.3
Do not know	92	0.2
Baptist	46	0.1
Mormon (e.g. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints)	30	0.1
Total	45 249	100.0

*Excludes “unspecified”

Table 7 indicates that 36.3% of the population of Nama Khoi who are following the Christian religion belong to the Catholic church, followed by those belonging to the Reformed (church e.g. Dutch Reformed church; United Reformed Church; Christian Reformed Church) at 31.4%.

2.2 Migration

Table 8: Population by region of birth and population group type, 2016

Region of birth	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Percentage (%)
Born in South Africa	502	43 022	24	2 548	99.10
SADC	161	221	-	32	0.90
Asia	-	-	3	-	0.01
Total	663	43 243	27	2 580	100.00

*Excludes “unspecified”

Table 8 shows that the majority of persons that are born outside South Africa residing in Nama Khoi were from the SADC region (414), followed by those from Asia (3). In terms of population group type, the majority of those from other region outside South Africa are Coloured (221), followed by Black Africans and Whites respectively.

Table 9: Top sending countries by sex, 2016

Country	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Namibia	185	223	407	95.4	100.0	97.8
Zimbabwe	6	-	6	3.1	-	1.4
China	3	-	3	1.5	-	0.7
Total	194	223	416	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9 depicts that of those who were born outside South Africa residing in the municipality, 97.8% comes from Namibia, followed by Zimbabwe (1.4%) and China (0.7%).

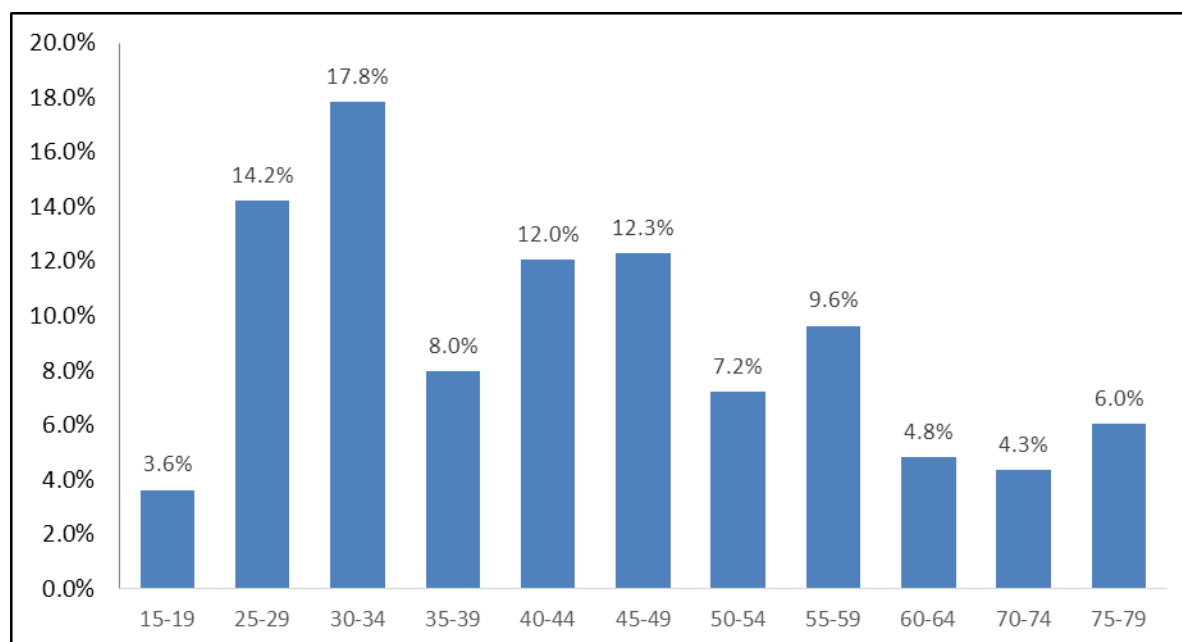
Figure 6: Percentage distribution of persons born outside South Africa, 2016

Figure 6 shows that the majority of foreign nationals residing in Nama Khoi are mostly young, between the ages of 15 to 39 years (43.6%).

Table 10: Reasons for moving to current place of residence, 2016

Reasons for moving to current place	Number	Percentage (%)
New dwelling for household	962	31.6
Job transfer/take up new job opportunity	460	15.1
Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage)	433	14.2
Moving as a household with a household member (for health	359	11.8
Education (e.g. studying; schooling; training)	280	9.2
Other	190	6.3
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	135	4.4
Look for paid work	106	3.5
Retirement	37	1.2
For better municipal services	37	1.2
Divorce/Separation	17	0.6
Health(e.g. poor/ill health)	14	0.5
Start a business	9	0.3
Other business reasons(e.g. expansion of business)	1	0.1
Total	3 040	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 10 shows that among other reasons why persons had moved to their current place of residence in Nama Khoi, it's mainly because of a new dwelling that the household had occupied, followed by those moving because of job transfer/take up new job opportunity with 31.6% and 15.1% respectively. This is followed by those moving to live with or be closer to spouse (14.2%), and those moving as a household with a household member for health reasons (11.8%).

2.3 Disability

Table 11: Disability type and degree of difficulty in functioning by sex, 2016

Disability type	Degree of difficulty	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	No difficulty	16 897	16 272	33 169
	Some difficulty	3 560	4 611	8 172
	A lot of difficulty	921	965	1 886
	Cannot do at all	15	56	70
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	21 393	21 904	43 297
Hearing	No difficulty	19 285	19 962	39 246
	Some difficulty	1 613	1 520	3 133
	A lot of difficulty	496	405	901
	Cannot do at all	-	17	17
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	21 394	21 904	43 297
Communication	No difficulty	20 977	21 560	42 537
	Some difficulty	340	271	611
	A lot of difficulty	56	72	129
	Cannot do at all	19	-	19
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	21 392	21 903	43 296
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	19 768	19 616	39 383
	Some difficulty	938	1 248	2 186
	A lot of difficulty	628	902	1 530
	Cannot do at all	59	138	197
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	21 393	21 904	43 296
Remembering	No difficulty	20 126	20 157	40 283
	Some difficulty	825	1 365	2 190
	A lot of difficulty	414	381	795
	Cannot do at all	30	-	30
	Do not know	-	-	-
	Total	21 395	21 903	43 298
Self-care	No difficulty	20 836	21 468	42 304
	Some difficulty	419	259	677
	A lot of difficulty	76	52	128
	Cannot do at all	42	125	167
	Do not know	20	-	20
	Total	21 393	21 904	43 296

*Excludes "unspecified"

Table 11 shows that 1 886 persons in Nama Khoi are having a lot of difficulty with seeing. This is followed by those who have a lot of difficulty with walking or climbing stairs (1 530 persons), and

those with difficulties with hearing (901 persons). Females are generally more susceptible to having disabilities than males in the municipality.

2.4 Education

Table 12: Highest level of education for persons aged 20 years and above, 1996-2016

Year	No schooling	Some Primary	Complete Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
Number							
1996	4 277	11 509	4 381	13 175	3 210	1 814	38 366
2001	2 632	12 256	4 563	14 851	4 873	1 801	40 975
2011	991	11 275	4 149	16 550	6 472	2 381	41 818
2016	467	3 913	2 795	14 338	7 713	2 258	31 485
Percent (%)							
1996	11.1	30.0	11.4	34.3	8.4	4.7	100.0
2001	6.4	29.9	11.1	36.2	11.9	4.4	100.0
2011	2.4	27.0	9.9	39.6	15.5	5.7	100.0
2016	1.5	12.4	8.9	45.5	24.5	7.2	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 12 shows an improvement in the level of education in Nama Khoi over the period 1996 to 2016, where there was a decline in the number and proportion of persons aged 20 years and above with no schooling (from 11.1% to 1.5%). It shows an increase in the proportion of persons with a higher education, from 4.7% in 1996 to 7.2% in 2016. There is a significant increase in the proportion of persons who have grade 12/standard 10.

Table 13: Highest level of education by population group type for persons aged 20 years and above, 2016

	No schooling	Some Primary	Complete Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
Number							
Black African	110	51	36	259	107	80	645
Coloured	3 383	9 762	3 532	16 403	7 445	1 525	42 050
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
White	203	215	19	558	829	672	2 495
Percent (%)							
Black African	17.1	8.0	5.6	40.2	16.6	12.5	100.0
Coloured	8.0	23.2	8.4	39.0	17.7	3.6	100.0
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
White	8.1	8.6	0.8	22.4	33.2	26.9	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 13 shows that 17.1% of the Black African population in Nama Khoi have no schooling when compared to other population groups, followed by the Coloured population (8%). It shows that the White and Black African population groups are better educated when compared to the Coloured population group.

Table 14: Mode of transport used to go to educational institution, 2016

Mode of transport used	Number
Walking	6 398
Bus (public)	1 189
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi	893
Own car/private vehicle	637
Bakkie taxi	389
Vehicle hired by group of parents/students	379
Other	95
Vehicle provided by government for free	34
Bicycle	25
Vehicle provided by institution	6

*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 14 shows that a total of 6 398 learners/students in Nama Khoi were walking to their educational institutions in 2016. This is followed by those who use a public bus (1 189). About 893 learners use a mini bus or sedan taxi as their main mode of transport when going to an educational institution.

3. The households of Nama Khoi

3.1 Household information

Table 15: Number of household by household size, 1996-2016

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
1996	1 143	1 395	1 610	1 940	1 474	861	485	288	316	217	9 729
2001	2 550	1 912	1 975	2 224	1 423	885	475	274	175	272	12 165
2011	2 814	2 726	2 433	2 439	1 313	760	435	236	125	181	13 462
2016	2 301	2 932	3 196	2 735	1 770	743	408	147	133	182	14 547

*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 15 shows that the total number of households in Nama Khoi increased by 4 818 households over the period 1996 to 2016, from 9 729 to 14 547. It shows a significant increase in the number of three-person households, from 1 610 in 1996 to 3 196 in 2016.

Table 16: Percentage distribution of households by household size, 1996-2016

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
1996	11.7	14.3	16.5	19.9	15.2	8.8	5.0	3.0	3.2	2.2	100.0
2001	21.0	15.7	16.2	18.3	11.7	7.3	3.9	2.3	1.4	2.2	100.0
2011	20.9	20.2	18.1	18.1	9.8	5.6	3.2	1.8	0.9	1.3	100.0
2016	15.8	20.2	22.0	18.8	12.2	5.1	2.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	100.0

*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 16 shows that in 2016 there was a higher percentage for three-person households when compared to other households sizes at 22.0%. This is followed by two-person households at 20.2% of the total number of households in Nama Khoi.

Table 17: Household head by sex, 1996-2016

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Male	6 616	7 714	8 177	8 582
Female	3 069	4 419	5 263	5 965
Total	9 685	12 133	13 440	14 547

Table 17 shows a more significant increase in the number of female-headed households when compared to male-headed households in Nama Khoi over the period 1996 to 2016. Female-headed households increased from 3 069 in 1996 to 5 965 in 2016, whilst those headed by females increased from 6 616 in 1996 to 8 582 in 2016

Table 18: Percentage distribution of households by sex of household head, 1996-2016

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Male	68.3	63.6	60.8	59.0
Female	31.7	36.4	39.2	41.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18 shows an increase in the proportion of female-headed households in Nama Khoi over the period 1996 to 2016, where the proportion of female-headed households increased from 31.7% in 1996 to 41.0% in 2016. The proportion of male-headed households has decreased over the same period from 68.3% in 1996 to 59.0% in 2016.

3.2 Perceptions on municipal services

Table 19: Household's perceptions on difficulties facing the municipality, 2016

Difficulty facing the municipality	Number	Percentage (%)
None	3 017	20.7
Cost of electricity	2 719	18.7
Cost of water	1 846	12.7
Lack of safe and reliable water supply	1 564	10.8
Inadequate street lights	1 130	7.8
Other	932	6.4
Inadequate roads	748	5.1
Lack of/inadequate employment opportunities	435	3.0
Inadequate housing	414	2.8
Inadequate sanitation/sewerage/toilet services	394	2.7
Lack of reliable electricity supply	308	2.1
Violence and crime	266	1.8
Drug abuse	238	1.6
Corruption	229	1.6
Lack of/inadequate healthcare services	96	0.7
Inadequate refuse/waste removal	88	0.6
Alcohol abuse	40	0.3
Lack of/inadequate educational facilities	37	0.3
Lack of/inadequate public transport	26	0.2
Lack of/inadequate parks and recreational area	18	0.1
Total	14 545	100.0

Table 19 shows that 18.7% of the households in Nama Khoi feel that the cost of electricity charged by the municipality is too high. This is followed by those who are saying that the cost of water is too high (12.7%). About 3.0% reported lack of or inadequate employment opportunities as being the

major challenge facing the municipality whilst 1.6% are saying drug abuse is problematic in their areas of residence.

3.2 Housing and dwelling information

Table 20: Type of dwelling occupied by household, 1996-2016

	Formal dwelling	Informal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Other	Total
1996	90.2	3.6	3.4	1.4	100.0
2001	79.7	3.8	6.2	0.8	100.0
2011	92.8	2.6	1.0	1.6	100.0
2016	93.6	1.5	3.6	1.3	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 20 shows an increase in the proportion of households staying in formal dwellings in Nama Khoi. Households occupying formal dwellings increased by 3.4% from 90.2% in 1996 to 93.6% in 2016. It shows a decrease in the proportion in the proportion of informal dwellings, from 3.6% in 1996 to 1.5% in 2016. The proportion of traditional dwellings increased over this period.

Table 21: Tenure status of households, 2001-2016

	Owned	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
2001	71.4	15.7	13.0	0.0	100.0
2011	72.5	14.6	9.6	3.4	100.0
2016	81.7	8.0	4.0	6.3	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 21 shows an increase of 10.3% in the proportion of dwellings owned by households in Nama Khoi, from 71.4% in 2001 to 81.7% in 2016. It shows a decrease in the proportion of households that are occupied rent-free.

3.3 Household services

Table 22: Type of refuse removal used by households, 1996-2016

	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
1996	79.0	4.2	0.8	13.0	3.0	0.1	100.0
2001	86.4	0.7	0.6	9.9	2.4	0.0	100.0
2011	89.0	0.3	0.1	7.9	2.2	0.5	100.0
2016	89.2	3.8	0.6	4.3	0.8	1.3	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 22 shows an increase in the proportion of households in Nama Khoi municipality whose refuse is removed by the local authority at least once a week, from 79.0% in 1996 to 89.2% in 2016. It also shows a decrease in the proportion of households that have no rubbish disposal.

Table 23: Type of sanitation facilities used by household, 1996-2016

	Flush or chemical	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	None of the above	Total
1996	45.7	13.3	33.8	6.8	100.0
2001	71.3	5.9	16.4	6.4	100.0
2011	75.9	16.8	1.2	5.9	100.0
2016	83.0	12.7	1.7	2.1	100.0

*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 23 shows an increase in the proportion of households that use a flush or chemical toilet in Nama Khoi, from 45.7% in 1996 to 83.0% in 2016. There is a decrease in proportion of households using a pit latrine toilet, from 13.3% in 1996 to 12.7% in 2016. There is a decrease in the proportion of households using a bucket latrine between 1996 and 2016.

3.4 Energy sources

Table 24: Main source of energy used for lighting, 1996-2016

	Electricity from mains	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	Total
1996	71.8	0.2	4.1	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
2001	85.8	0.3	1.4	11.8	0.5	0.3	100.0
2011	93.6	0.1	0.4	5.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
2016	97.2	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.1	100.0

*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 24 shows an increase in the proportion of households using electricity connected to the mains for lighting in Nama Khoi local municipality, from 71.8% in 1996 to 97.2% in 2016. It shows a significant decrease in households that use candles as the main source of energy for lighting.

3.5 Ownership of household goods

Table 25: Households ownership of goods, 2016

Ownership of goods	Number	% of total households
Electric/Gas stove	13 738	94.4
Television	13 021	89.5
Cell phone	13 002	89.4
Refrigerator/Freezer	12 403	85.3
Washing machine	11 201	77.0
Radio	11 160	76.7
Microwave oven	10 380	71.4
Satellite decoder	8 418	57.9
DVD player/Blu-ray player	8 214	56.5
Motor vehicle	6 001	41.3
Geyser	5 650	38.8
Personal computer/Desktop Laptop	4 125	28.4
Vacuum cleaner/Floor polisher	3 862	26.5
Tablet/Phablet	3 133	21.5
Landline	2 331	16.0
Home theatre system	2 028	13.9
Air conditioner	1 655	11.4

Table 25 shows that 94.4% (13 738) of the households in Nama Khoi had ownership of an electric/gas stove, followed by those owning a television (89.5%), a cell phone (89.4%), and a refrigerator/freezer (85.3%). Fewer households had ownership of the following goods; an air

conditioner (11.4%), a home theatre system (13.9%), a landline (16.0%) and a tablet/phablet (21.5%) amongst others.

3.6 Internet and postal services access

Table 26: Distribution of households by type of access to internet, 2016

Source for internet access	Number	% of total households
Any place via cell phone	8 233	56.6
Any place via other mobile access service	3 230	22.2
Connection at place of work	1 629	11.2
Connection in the dwelling	1 396	9.6
Connection from a library	1 131	7.8
Internet cafe > 2km from dwelling	1 106	7.6
At school/university/college	750	5.2
Internet cafe 2km or less from dwelling	720	4.9
Other	95	0.7

*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 26 shows that 56.6% (8 233) of the households in Nama Khoi connect to the internet using a cell phone, followed by those who have connection at any place via other mobile access service (22.2%). About 9.6% have a connection in the dwelling, whilst only about 4.9% make use of internet café 2km or less from their dwelling.

Table 27: Distribution of households by type of postal services used, 2016

Mail/post	Number	Percentage (%)
Delivered to a post box/private bag owned by the	9 368	64.4
Delivered to the dwelling	2 872	19.7
Through a friend/neighbour/relative	992	6.8
Through a tribal/traditional/local authority office	500	3.4
Do not receive mail	488	3.4
Other	116	0.8
Through a workplace	95	0.7
By email	59	0.4
Through a shop/school	55	0.4

*Excludes “do not know” and “unspecified”

Table 27 shows that 64.4% (9 368) of the households in Nama Khoi have their post delivered to their post box/private bag owned by the household, whilst 3.4% of households do not receive mail.

3.7 Crime statistics and perceptions on safety

Table 28: Distribution of households by type of crime experienced, 2016

Type of crime experienced	Number	Percentage (%)
House breaking	439	3.0
Home robbery	121	0.8
Other crime	97	0.7
Robbery	71	0.5
Theft of motor vehicle/motorcycle	56	0.4

Table 28 shows that 3.0% (439) of households in Nama Khoi experienced house-breaking as the leading type of crime, followed those experiencing home robbery (0.8%) and robbery (0.5%). About 0.4% of households experienced a theft of motor vehicle or motorcycle.

Table 29: Household's feeling of safety when it's dark, 2016

	Feeling of safety when it's dark				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total
Number	6 986	2 712	2 028	2 820	14 546
Percent (%)	48.0	18.6	13.9	19.4	100.0

Table 29 shows that 48.0% (6 986) of households in Nama Khoi local municipality feel very safe when its dark, compared to 19.4% who feel very unsafe.

3.8 Agricultural activities

Table 30: Distribution of households by type of agricultural activity, 2016

Type of agricultural activity	Number	Percentage (%)
Livestock production	874	6.0
Poultry production	434	3.0
Vegetable production	204	1.4
Grains and food crops	40	0.3
Fruit production	39	0.3
Other	3	0.0

Table 30 shows that from the total households in Nama Khoi, 6.0% (874) of households partake in livestock production, followed by those who take partake in poultry (3.0%), and vegetable production (1.4%).

3.9 Food security

Table 31: Households that ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2016

Ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months	Number	Percent (%)
Yes	3 687	25.4
No	10 821	74.6
Total	14 508	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 31 shows that 25.4% (3 687) of households in Nama Khoi have ran out of money to buy food in the 12 months preceding the survey in 2016.

Table 32: Households that ran out of money to buy food for 5 or more days in the past 30 days, 2016

Ran out of money to buy food for 5 or more days in past 30 days	Number	Percent (%)
Yes	1 897	51.7
No	1 774	48.3
Total	3 671	100.0

*Excludes "do not know" and "unspecified"

Table 32 shows from the total households that reported having run out of money to buy food in Nama Khoi, 51.7% (1 897) of these households ran out of money to buy food for 5 or more days in the past 30 days preceding the survey in 2016.

4. Mortality

Figure 7: Main causes of death by district municipality in the Northern Cape, 2010-

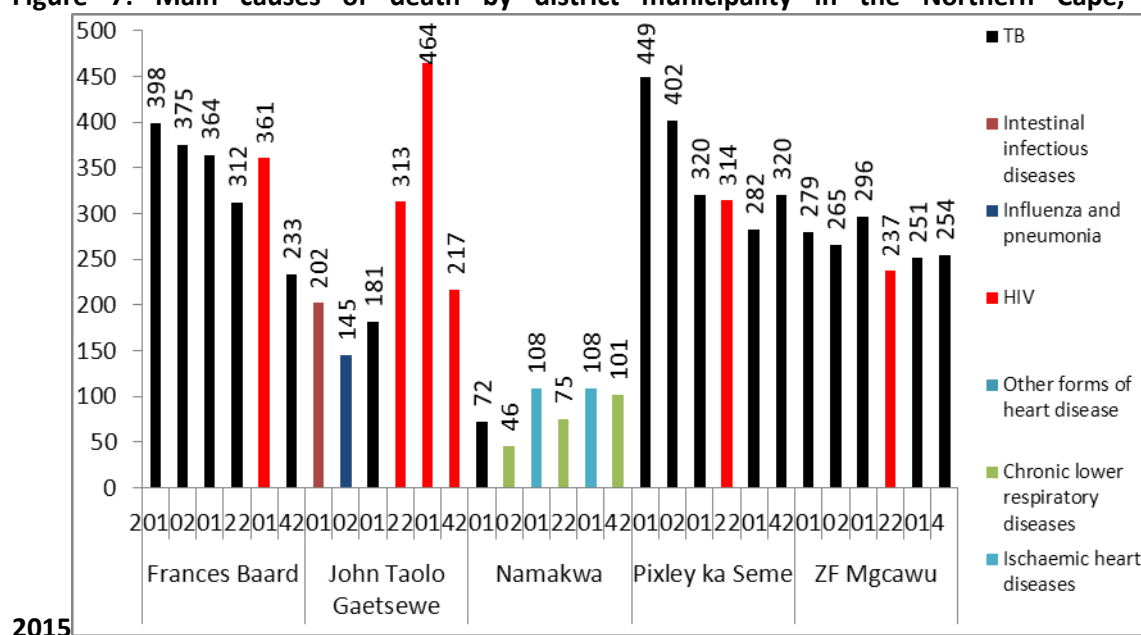


Figure 7 shows that the leading cause of death in Namakwa district in 2010 was TB with 72 recorded deaths recorded. In 2011, the Chronic lower respiratory disease was the leading cause of death with 46 deaths. The Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death in 2012 with 108 deaths, and in 2013 it was the Chronic lower respiratory disease with 75 deaths. The Ischaemic heart disease and chronic lower respiratory disease were the leading causes of death over the years 2014 and 2015 respectively.

5. Indigent household services provided by municipality

Table 33: Number of households benefiting from indigent support system, 2016

Namakwa District Municipality	Indigent households registered with municipalities	Benefitting			
		Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Hantam Municipality	1 452	1 452	1 229	1 452	1 452
Kamiesberg Municipality	1 276	1 276	1 201	205	1 226
Karoo Hoogland Municipality	944	944	944	944	944
Nama-Khoi Municipality	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045	5 045
Richtersveld Municipality	1 068	1 068	1 033	1 068	1 068
Khâi-Ma Municipality	1 752	1 752	1 353	1 751	1 751
Total	11 537	11 537	10 805	10 465	11 486

Source: Non-financial census of municipalities, 2017

Table 33 shows that the number of indigent households registered in the Namakwa district for the year 2016 is 11 537 units with Nama-Khoi municipality having the highest number of such households at 5 045 units, followed by Khai-Ma, Hantam, and Kamiesberg municipality with 1 752, 1 452 and 1 276 indigent households registered as indigent respectively. The municipalities with the least number of indigent households are Karoo Hoogland and Richtersveld with each having 944 and 1 068 indigent households respectively.

It is to be noted that not all indigent households across the respective municipalities are benefiting from free basic services from the municipality however, with the exception of households in Karoo

Hoogland and Nama-Khoi municipality, where all indigent households are receiving free basic services from the municipality.

The majority of households within the Nama Khoi LM have access to services (i.e. water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal). Even though this is a good indication of the service delivery in the area it does not mean that these services are provided constantly. Some of the problems include:

- There are severe water problems in the Nama Khoi LM (as in the entire Northern Cape) and the boreholes are very unreliable. More needs to be done to secure and save the water sources and increase their capacity so that water is available every day.

The Municipality renders services to households and therefore adopts the view that the number of households has increased between 2001 and 2011.

The increase in the number of households, particularly in the rural areas where there are minimal services has increased backlogs in electricity provision, housing needs, roads, access to water and sanitation needs.

SOURCES: (STATSSA/Nama Khoi Local Economic Development Strategy)

STATUS QUO (SERVICE DELIVERY)

WATER

The functions of the Municipality are set out in Section 156, read together with Schedules 4B and 5B of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, Act 108 of 1996.

Basic Service delivery focuses primarily on the provision of electricity, water, sanitation and waste collection. These services underlie the delivery of housing which is a concurrent Provincial and National Government competency. The Municipality has been providing basic services in accordance with the minimum prescribed levels.

Due to the ageing infrastructure and frequent failure of pipelines the Minister of Water Affairs appointed the Sedibeng water board (SWB) in January 2010 for the upgrade of the infrastructure.

WATER SOURCES

Water is purchased from Sedibeng Water board and distributed via the distribution networks in Bulletrap, Steinkopf, Okiep, Concordia, Springbok, Bergsig, Carolusberg, Fonteintjie, Matjieskloof and Nababeep.

At Vioolsdrift and Rooiwal the Municipality abstracts raw water from the canal and pumps it to package purification plants where it is treated to applicable compliance standards. At Goodhouse raw water is abstracted from the Orange River and pumped to a package purification plant where it is treated to applicable compliance standards.

At Buffelsrivier water of high quality is abstracted from boreholes and pumped to a chlorine mixing tank (reservoir). Chlorine treated water overflows into the main reservoir and flows under gravity into the distribution network.

In Komaggas water of high quality is abstracted from boreholes and pumped to the main reservoir where it is chlorinated. From here it flows under gravity into another reservoir and then into the distribution network. If Komaggas demand increases, water is pumped from Buffelsrivier via two booster pump stations to a pressure reducing tank. From here it flows under gravity to the rising mains from the eastern boreholes. DWS availed funds to drill additional production boreholes which need to be equipped. DWS assists in the resource development.

BLUE DROP PROGRESS REPORT

Risk ratings for all the drinking water supply systems evaluated by the Department of Water and Sanitation, managed by Nama Khoi Local Municipality, improved significantly according the 2013 scores compared to the 2012 risk statements computed using information from the 2012 Blue Drop Report.

It has to however be noted that the DWA could not complete assessments for all the water supply systems presented by the municipality for assessment on the completed Municipal Information Spreadsheet since crucial system information were not available on the Blue Drop System. The improvement in the Goodhouse system was less significant since a number of major microbiological water quality failures were recorded.

The Municipality is providing the drinking water services in 5 of the systems, while Sedibeng Water is providing services in the other systems through the Namakwa pipeline and associated works. Water

supplied through this pipeline is treated at the Henkries Water Treatment Works and distributed through a series of reservoirs and tap-off points.

The Municipality is encouraged to update their drinking water supply systems on the Blue Drop System (BDS) to ensure that the situation on the ground is reflected accurately on this system. No information was available on the BDS for some of the systems (i.e. Sonop and Rooiwinkel, listed on the Municipal Information spreadsheet), while in other cases, systems previously not presented for Blue Drop assessments, had information loaded under them (i.e. Matjieskloof, Fonteintjie and Bergsig). Information on BDS also needs to be updated, i.e. populations served through the various supply systems.

Water provided was microbiologically fully compliant in 7 of the supply systems while the failures occurred in the remaining 5. Chemical compliance was evident in 8 of the systems, while in the remaining 4, the municipality provided no water quality data to calculate compliance from. In addition to the above compliances, improved risk ratings were in general associated with the necessary supervisory skills being available in Sedibeng Water while these and process controller competencies have not been proven to be available in both Nama Khoi Municipality and Sedibeng Water.

The Nama Khoi Municipality is required to involve Sedibeng Water in a re-invigoration of their risk based approach to ensure that key risks identified are prioritised and addressed to assist the Municipality to start achieving Blue Drop status for their drinking water supply systems.

SERVICE LEVELS

All formal households are supplied with individual water connections inside the erven and a flush toilet system is strived towards. All the schools, clinics and hospitals in Nama Khoi Municipality's Management Area have adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services. Nama Khoi Municipality's challenges with regard to the provision of basic water and sanitation services are as follows:

- To identify adequate funding for the rehabilitation, maintenance, replacement and upgrading of the existing bulk infrastructure in order to support the sustainability of the water and sanitation services.

The effluent discharged into the sanitation system of Nama Khoi Municipality is not yet metered everywhere.

By-laws, with regard to the discharge of industrial effluent into the sanitation system, are in place and one industrial consumer formally applied for the discharge of industrial effluent into Nama Khoi Municipality's sanitation system.

The Municipality provides sanitation services to all towns in its area of jurisdiction. All households have access to basic services and our strategy is to provide a better quality of service through upgrading the existing waste water treatment works (WWTW) and networks. Sanitation is also addressed in the Water Services Development Plan, especially the eradication of sanitation backlogs and backlogs pertain to the development of new houses and backyard dwellers.

Green Drop

Regulatory Impression

The risk rating of the Concordia, Komaggas and Okiep plants have improved significantly, which is attributed to the "No Monitoring Required" allowed by the Regulator on the final effluent quality.

The municipality is to note however, that this risk profile may change if an Authorization which stipulates NMR is not presented at the next Green Drop Audit. Monitoring of the groundwater system through boreholes is also required.

Carolusberg, Nababeep, Springbok and Steinkopf plants are all categorized as high risk largely due to erratic monitoring, poor compliance and inadequate flow monitoring. The Regulator is particularly concerned about the Bergsig plant which is rated critical due to hydraulic overload, erratic monitoring, inadequate supervisory and process control and general poor O&M. The Municipal officials display a positive attitude and it is believed that with management support and appropriate allocation of resources that the score of 34.15% achieved during the 2013 assessment can be improved.

ELECTRICITY

The Municipality is responsible for the distribution of electricity in all urban areas except Komaggas, Buffelsrivier, Steinkopf and Goodhouse. ESKOM distributes electricity to the areas not serviced by the Municipality. The Municipality is not making any use of alternative energy sources at this stage. There are private energy suppliers in process of submitting tenders to the Department of Minerals and Energy to provide alternative energy into the national grid.

All existing households within the Municipality's area of supply have access to minimum standards of electricity and get their first 50Kwh free. There is also street lighting in all towns.

The IDP Public Participation process revealed that there are areas within the Municipal and ESKOM Supply Area where existing services need to be upgraded. There is also a need for enhanced maintenance of street lighting. Housing backlogs, the need for improved service levels and the need for development necessitate that the Municipality urgently upgrade its electrical service infrastructure.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMOVAL

The municipality has drafted an Integrated Waste Management Plan with the assistance of Zenande Leadership and Linkd Environmental Services. The purpose of the Integrated Waste Management Plan for the local municipality is to enable the municipality to fulfill its constitutionally mandated functions. Integrated Waste Management Planning forms a critical part of the framework for local government and needs to be undertaken in accordance with the roles and responsibilities prescribed for local government in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

The over-arching purpose is to ensure that waste management planning within Nama Khoi Local Municipality is aligned with the NDM IWMP, national policy and standards, sustainable, practical, implementable and acceptable to all key role players and parties expected to implement the plan, and that appropriate management frameworks and capacity are in place for the local municipality to discharge its responsibilities for delivery of waste management services.

Waste Management covers the collection, recycling and disposal of household and business waste, builder's rubble and garden refuse. Street cleaning is also a function of the Waste Management Section. Waste removals for all households are being done once per week. Removals for big businesses are being done as requested during the period under review.

HUMAN SETTLEMENT (HOUSING)

Housing is a concurrent National and Provincial competency in terms of Part A of schedule 4, of the Constitution. Section 10 of the Housing Act, Act 107 of 1997, sets out the responsibilities of municipalities in relation to the provision of housing. There is a direct

correlation between the provision of basic services and housing, which makes it a complex function that relies on high levels of cooperation between the municipality and the Provincial and National Departments responsible for housing.

The delivery of low cost housing to the community based on the poor of the poorest has become a major challenge facing the government hence our major priority as the local government is to eradicate shacks and to upgrade the backlog of housing. Nama Khoi municipality had a huge backlog of housing delivery. Project Pipeline (Attach to IDP) and Business Plans are submitted to COGHSTA provincial department to assist in addressing the huge backlog. Municipality assist communities with applications on the new NHNR system. Municipality also applied for accreditation for level 1 & 2.

ROADS

The roads are currently in a very bad state with a lot of potholes. The majority of gravel roads need to be gravelled.

We are currently in a process to assess roads in cooperation with Namakwa District Municipality assisted by Rural Roads Assessment Maintenance Management System (RRAMS). Upgrading of roads will commence upon receipt of funds.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In order for Local Economic Development (LED) to be effective, a community needs to identify and consider its own economic strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and agree a shared strategy.

LED strategic planning offers communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy and enhance competitiveness, thereby encouraging sustainable and inclusive growth.

The LED strategy is not intended to be prescriptive, but rather, aims to offer an example of how to facilitate strategic planning for local economic development as an integral component of the municipality.

LED is an innovative bottom up approach to generating economic growth that is equitable and sustainable through unleashing the economic potentials of our municipality. LED has comparative advantages whose potentials can be enhanced if actions are taken to tackle the bottlenecks currently inhibiting our achievement.

Mining was one of the biggest contributors to job creation in our municipality and with the downscaling of mining activities in Nama Khoi we as a municipality with the district municipality; regional and provincial departments must take hands to tackle the big monster on poverty. Currently we are looking at the mines Social and Labour plans as a method or a tool to support communities living in area. The Social and Labour Plans are the social responsibilities of these mines companies.

Agriculture and small farming is mushrooming in our municipality and we think this is new born to replace the job losses that hit us by the declining in the mining sector.

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is one of the many programmes offered by the Provincial department of Public works to our municipality. The EPWP aims to provide poverty and income relief through temporary work for the unemployed to carry out socially useful activities at the EPWP.

The aim of EPWP:

- To bring the unemployed into a temporary working environment.

- The unemployed will obtain skills and gain work experience.
- The unemployed will receive a stipend (allowance).
- To enhance their chances of future employment and/or trigger their "entrepreneurial spirit".
- Both programs are highly labour intensive and we created jobs.

SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

A new system of land use management and development has been implemented in terms of the new Spatial Planning and Land Use Management act, Act 16 of 2013. Nama Khoi Municipality has also put in place a new Amended Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Law which was promulgated in February 2016. All new land development application must be in line with this new By-Law. A new forum has also been put in place that makes decisions on land development applications. The forum is called the Namaqua District Municipal Planning Tribunal. The Tribunal is made of planning officials from the Nama Khoi,- Khai-Ma,- Richtersveld,- Kamiesberg and Namaqua District Municipality. Land development application from all abovementioned municipalities are tabled at this Tribunal. Appeals are dealt with by the Executive Committee of Council supported by external legal and technical staff, if needed.

FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

“Indigent” means any household or category of households, earning a combined gross income, as determined by the municipality annually in terms of a social and economic analysis of its area, which qualifies for rebates/remissions, support or a services subsidy; provided that child support grants are not included when calculating such household income.

“household” means a registered owner or tenant with or without children who reside on the same premises.

The Municipal Council must give priority to the basic needs of the community, promote the social and economic development of the community and ensure that all residents and communities in the Municipality have access to at least the minimum level of basic municipal services in terms of Section 152(1)(b) of the Constitution.

Basic services are generally regarded to be access to electricity, access to clean water within a reasonable distance of one’s dwelling, basic sanitation, solid waste removal and access to and availability of roads.

Nama Khoi Municipality has adopted principles and a policy on the management of indigents that sets out to:

- Ensure that the portion for free basic services allocated as part of the equitable share received annually will be utilized for the benefit of the poor only and not to subsidize rates and services charges of those who can afford to pay;
- To promote an integrated approach to free basic service delivery.

Qualification criteria for indigent support shall be determined by the Municipal Council from time to time, provided that until the municipality determines otherwise, the following criteria shall apply:-

The applicant must be a resident within the Nama Khoi municipal area;

- The applicant must be in possession of a valid South African identity document;

- The total gross income of the registered owner/tenant and his/her spouse or life companion is not more than an amount as determined by Council from time to time. This amount includes any rental received from other occupants on the stand as well as 5% of the gross income of any child and his/her spouse or life companion residing on the stand. This amount will be determined at the beginning of every financial year and will be applied for the duration of that particular financial year;
- The applicant must be the owner or tenant who receives municipal services and is registered as an account holder on the municipal financial system;
- Any occupant or resident of the single household referred to above may not own more than one property in addition to the property in respect of which indigent support is provided;
- A tenant can only apply for the benefits in respect of the charges he/she is billed for while the landlord remains liable for all ownership related charges such as rates;

The current account of a deceased estate may be subsidized if the surviving spouse or dependants of the deceased, who occupy the property, applies for assistance.

GOVERNANCE

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

In accordance with Section 40 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, Act 108 of 1996 our government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. The various spheres of government are required to adhere to the principles of cooperative governance as set out in the Constitution and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, Act 13 of 2005. Nama Khoi Municipality is an organ of state within the local sphere of government.

The Constitution states furthermore that the executive and legislative authority of a municipality is vested in its municipal council and that a municipality has the right to govern, on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its community, subject to national and provincial legislation, as provided for in the Constitution (Section 153(2&3)). Municipal councils may exercise their authority within an area of jurisdiction as determined by the Municipal Demarcation Act in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998.

POLITICAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

Municipalities face enormous challenges to deliver services to its citizens. Municipalities are required to fight poverty, strengthen local businesses, promote local democracy, and improve infrastructure and utilities – water, sanitation, electricity, health services, environmental protection and transport. Depending on the different social and economic challenges municipalities' faces, it is necessary for each municipality to focus and improve on the responsibilities that they are able to deliver.

Good Governance is to achieve the goals of human development governed by human rights principles, i.e. equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusiveness, accountability and the rule of law political governance

The Constitution S151 (3) states that the council of a municipality has the right to govern on its own initiative, the local government affairs of the local community.

The challenge thus for Nama Khoi Municipality is therefore to improve on its mandate to build a strong organization, capable of delivering on the principles as set out in Section 53 of the constitution which states:

“...a municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community, and participate in national and provincial development programs.”

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

During this period, the municipality faces a lot of challenges:

- The successful implementation of the *Batho Pele principles on all levels of the organization such as performance management; client satisfaction surveys and service delivery improvement programmes.*
- Effective functionality of ward committees.
- Broader public participation of policies and plans.
- Utilization of the complaints management system.

COUNCIL

MFMA S52 (a) states: The Mayor must provide general political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality

The council performs both legislative and executive functions. The focus is on legislative, oversight and participatory roles, which have delegated its executive function to the Mayor and Mayoral Committee. Apart from their functions as decision makers, councillors are also actively involved in community work and the various social programmes in the municipal area.

COUNCILLORS: COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

Table: Information of councillors

WARD	NAME & SURNAME	POSITION	CONTACT DETAILS	PARTY REP
1	J.E van den Heever	Councillor	0732809691	DA
2	D.A Markus	Councillor	0725907829	ANC
3	C.E Gertze	Councillor	0798079528	ANC
4	R. Kritzing	Councillor	0725889566	DA
5	S. Kleinbooi	Councillor	0836335584	ANC
6	C.G Coetzee	Councillor	0836326178	ANC
7	Y. van Zyl	Councillor	0768350110	ANC
8	P. van Reenen	Councillor	0761138491	ANC
9	G.Y Pieters	Speaker	0733670388	ANC
PR	L.F Faber	Mayor	027 718 8123 0726919710	ANC
PR	M. Isaacs	Councillor	027 718 8100	KSR
PR	S.J.C van Wyk	Councillor	0794582801	COPE
PR	Z. de Jongh	Councillor	0783293445	DA
PR	L. Vries	Councillor	0761390443	DA

PR	S.H Ruiter	Councillor	0837333543	DA
PR	W.S Jordaan	Councillor	0824946299/	DA
PR	G.J.Coetzee	Councillor	0782959848	DA
	S.A.Titus	Municipal Manager		

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Section 80 committees are permanent committees that specialize in specific functional areas of the Municipality. They advise the executive committee on policy matters and make recommendations to council. Section 79, which are temporary committee members, are set up to investigate a particular issue and do not have any decision making powers, but can make recommendations to council.

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES (OTHER THAN MAYOR/EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES AND PURPOSE OF COMMITTEES)	
Municipal Committees	Purpose of Committee
Economic Institutional Committee	Make recommendation to Council: Financial reports- (sec 71 report) The Financial Services Committee discusses matters concerning the finances of the Municipality before submission to the Mayoral Committee for approval
Infrastructure Committee	Recommendations to Council: land use- (purchase, lease agreement) spatial development, technical services The Technical Services Committee discusses matters concerning the Directorate Technical Services of the Municipality before submission to the Mayoral Committee for approval.
Social Committee	Recommendations to Council: Community aspects with reference to: libraries, sport grounds. Community Services Committee discusses matters concerning the Directorate Community Services of the municipality before submission to the Mayoral Committee for approval.
MPAC	Oversight over the administration and executive

OTHER COMMITTEES

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) requires municipalities to have an audit committee. Sections 166 (1) and (2) sets out the functions of an audit committee;

Section 40 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires municipalities to establish mechanisms to monitor and review their performance. The Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (GNR 796 of 24 August 2001) requires municipalities to establish a performance audit committee for this purpose.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee of the Nama Khoi Municipality is a shared service that has been established by Council as an independent committee in terms of section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act No.56 of 2003; and the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), Act 32 of 2000. The Committee has adopted a formal Audit Committee Charter, which is regularly updated and approved by Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE FOR THE PERIOD 2019/20

The Municipal Manager is the Head of the Administration and Accounting Officer of the Municipality, and is primarily responsible for service delivery. The Municipal Managers office comprises the Performance Management, Risk Management and the Head Internal Audit.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is defined as an open, accountable process through which individuals and groups within selected communities can exchange views and influence decision-making. It is further defined as a democratic process of engaging people, deciding, planning, and playing an active part in the development and operation of services that affect their lives. Currently there is no legislation that defines public participation but Nama Khoi municipality public participation mechanisms are our Ward Committees, public meetings, and adverts in various towns.

Our biggest challenge lies in improving the participation of our community in all aspects of municipal governance. We have also initiated a SMS/ Email notification system.

WARD MEETINGS

Ward Committees are statutory committees established in terms of Part 4 of Chapter 4 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998. Ward committees play a vital role in bridging the gap between the Community and the Municipality. Ward Committees are not political but are nevertheless elected for a period of five years that runs concurrently with the term of office of the Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council approved a Ward Committee Policy in September 2011, and Ward Committees for each ward were elected in accordance with this policy. The Municipal Council also approved an out of pocket expense fee structure for Ward Committees.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

AUDIT UNIT

Internal Audit reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Municipal Manager. Section 165 (2) of the MFMA requires the Head: Internal Auditor to:

- a) *“Prepare a risk-based audit plan and an internal audit program for each financial year;*
- b) *Advise the accounting officer and report to the audit committee on the implementation of the internal audit plan and matters relating to—*
 - i. *internal audit;*
 - ii. *Internal controls;*
 - iii. *Accounting procedures and practices;*
 - iv. *Risk and risk management;*
 - v. *Performance management;*
 - vi. *Loss control; and*
- c) *Perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the accounting officer”.*

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management

The Nama Khoi Local Municipality hereby commits itself to an integrated process of risk management that is aligned to the King III principles of good corporate governance, as supported by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act no 56 of 2003 and all other applicable laws and regulations

The Municipality recognizes risk management as an integral part of responsible management within the organization that must be implemented in an integrated manner within all departments, operations and processes with the overall objective of reducing risk, as far as reasonably practicable. Furthermore, the Municipality recognizes that effective risk management is important for the fulfilment of its mission of providing an integrated municipal governance system for improved quality of life for its communities.

In terms of risk assessment, our role has been more on facilitating and providing guidance regarding risk identification, evaluation and identifying mitigating controls are already in place.

We subscribe to the fundamental principles that all resources will be applied economically to ensure:

- The highest standards of service delivery;
- A management system containing the appropriate elements aimed at minimizing risks and costs in the interest of all stakeholders;
- Education and training of all our staff to ensure continuous improvement in knowledge, skills and capabilities which facilitate consistent conformance to the stakeholders expectations; and
 - Maintaining an environment which promotes the right attitude and sensitivity towards internal and external stakeholder satisfaction.

ANTI- CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

Fraud prevention can be seen as the cumulative effect of both prevention and detection systems incorporated by management. The detection of fraud can only lead to the prevention thereof if the response thereto acts as a deterrent.

An Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy was adopted and approved by Council in September 2010.

The Municipality participated in workshops and surveys which were hosted by the Provincial Government and these assisted us to implement our policy, enhance the profile of fraud and corruption within the workplace and spread awareness.

The Municipality has an active Audit Committee. The meetings of the Audit Committee are attended by Senior Management and Council. The Committee is a statutory committee and functions in accordance with Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. The Committee is an independent advisory board on internal financial controls and audits, risk and performance management, effective governance, etc.

Municipalities are encouraged to promote the principals of good governance, ethics and risk management. Raising awareness on good governance includes communication on anti-corruption strategies and highlighting the role of the community in the fight against unethical conduct, fraud and corruption.

Municipal employees as well as Councillors are expected to abide by the Code of Conduct for Employees and the Code of Conduct for Councillors. These codes include aspects such as general conduct, declaration of interests, council property, commitment to serving the public interest, etc.

Policies and procedures that are adopted by Council as part of human resources, finance and internal controls also focus on, and include prevention controls, detection controls and segregation of duties to ensure that fraud and corruption is prevented and detected. On a day to day basis these include physical controls, supervision and authorization controls and the proper management of information.

Implementing good governance, ethics, accountability as well as strategies and policies to prevent fraud and corruption is based on the principle that service delivery is the priority of the Municipality. Implementation of these principles and awareness are continuous processes aimed at ensuring that the interest and needs of the public are met.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Nama Khoi Municipality has established a Supply Chain Unit in line with the internal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy. The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003, (the 'MFMA') requires the municipality to have and implement a Supply Chain Management Policy which gives effect to the provisions of Part 1 of Chapter 11 of the Act that deals with 'Supply Chain Management'.

On the 30th May 2005 the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations were issued. As a Medium Capacity Municipality the Nama Khoi Municipality had to comply with the provisions of the Regulations from 01 January 2006. The SCM Policy, together with the applicable set of delegations was approved by Council on August 30, 2005 at a legally constituted Council meeting.

On a weekly basis, opportunities to submit quotations are advertised on the notice boards to enhance economic opportunities for HDI individuals in a fair and competitive environment.

Although the MFMA prohibits a councillor from being a member of a bid committee or any other committee evaluating or approving quotations, bids or tenders, the council has an oversight role to ensure that the accounting officer implements all supply chain management activities in accordance with this policy.

The calling for tenders to secure supplies of goods and services is an integral part of SCM, as legislation compels public institutions to procure goods and services through this process. A thorough knowledge of the different phases of the tendering process and the accompanying procedures is therefore necessary to ensure that public officials procure goods and services timeously and according to their requirements. In line with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the Accounting Officer has approved the Bid Committees. The Municipality ensures that the tender process is fair, transparent and equitable and cost effective to all parties.

Revised Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011 was promulgated by the Minister of Finance on 8 June 2011 in Government Gazette No 34350. These Regulations came into effect on 7 December 2011 and these Regulations are implemented on a continuous basis by Nama Khoi Municipality.

The Accounting Officer has appointed the Internal Auditor as an independent observer to observe the bidding process at a bid committee level and to report back to the Accounting Officer on the following issues:

1. Compliance with chapter 11 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003);
2. Adherence to bid committee structures as stipulated in the Supply Chain Management regulations of
3. 2005 and the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy;
4. The applicable sections relating to points scoring and the evaluation of bids in terms of the Preferential
5. Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2005);
6. Compliance with the code of conduct for Supply Chain Practitioners and Bid Committee Members; and
7. To propose improvements to the bid committee system and process.

SCM Delegations & Policy

Paragraph 12(1)(c) of the SCM Policy were reviewed and amended on the 19 November 2010 during the year.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for implementing the policy and taking all reasonable steps to ensure that proper mechanisms and separation of duties in the supply chain management system are in place to minimise the likelihood of fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices. In terms of this responsibility Council needs to adopt a **full set of delegations** which assist in maximising the administrative and operational efficiency. The delegations also provide adequate checks and balances in the municipalities Supply Chain Management function. According to Section 79 and 106 of the MFMA delegations and sub-delegations in terms of sub-section 1 must be in writing.

Demand Management

Demand Management is an interactive process to determine the demand levels required to meet the municipality's objectives. These objectives are reflected in the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (the 'IDP'), a comprehensive strategy document setting out how the municipality intends to address the development challenges in a specific financial year.

Preferred Suppliers Database

In terms of the Municipal Financial Management Act (MFMA) (Act 56 of 2003) the Nama Khoi Municipality is required to have a Preferred Suppliers Database. Purchases for goods and services for the Municipality are made through the Preferred Suppliers Database and all current as well as interested suppliers were again requested to register on our database during the financial 2018/2019.

The current database application form has been improved and made much more accessible for council's financial management system. The challenge still remains to source suppliers in registering on the SCM Database

The Bid Committee System

The Bid Committee system for competitive bids has been actively applied within the municipality over the past financial year. Officials and experts are still being invited on an ad-hoc basis to participate in the committees as and when required, but with written delegations in order to participate in the committees.

Performance of Contractors

Contractor performance is monitored on a monthly basis by the departmental heads who reports to council and the municipal manager on a regular basis.

SCM Registers

A register is maintained within every department to record all gifts received under the amount of R 350.00. No gifts were declared for the year under consideration.

A complaints register allows the community and suppliers to report to the Municipal Manager possible disputes of tenders, contracts, and quotations that need to be investigated for alleged corruption, nepotism, favouritism, and irregular procurement transactions.

BY-LAWS

Municipal By-laws are public regulatory laws which apply in the Municipal Area. Section 11(3) (m) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 empowers the Municipal Council with the legislative authority to pass and enforce Municipal By-laws. A Municipal Council may only pass By-laws on matters falling within its functional mandate. By-laws are superseded by Provincial and National legislation as well as the Constitution.

The status of a Municipal By-law is no different than to the status of any other law of the land. Municipal by-laws are enforceable through the public justice system, penalties can be imposed and offenders can be charged with a criminal offence for breach of a by-law.

Nama Khoi Municipality promulgated the following By-laws on 17 April 2009 (Provincial Gazette No. 1293, Northern Cape Province)

- Law Enforcement
- Cemeteries
- Keeping of Dogs Control
- Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Control
- Street Trading Control

- Advertising Signs
- Water Service
- Building Control
- Municipal Taxi Ranks
- Electricity
- Fire Brigade
- Refuse Removal
- Caravan Parks
- Swimming Pool
- Municipal Commonage
- Fireworks
- Traffic, Credit Control and Debt Collection
- Standing Orders
- Antenna Systems

Websites

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 (Section 21(B)) requires the Municipality to establish an official website. Nama Khoi Municipality's official website is;
www.namakhoi.gov.za.

NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITIES POLICIES

Corporate Service	Budget and Treasury
Leave policy	Budget Implementation and Reporting Policy
Overtime and Stand-by	Indigent Customers Policy
Recruitment and selection Policy	Supply Chain Management Policy
Acting Policy	Virement Policy
Travel & Accommodation Policy	Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy
ICT Strategic Plan	Property Rates Policy
Record Management Policy	Cash & Investment Policy
Migration & Posts Policy	Asset Management Policy
ICT Governance Framework	Patty Cash Policy
ICT Steering Committee Policy	Principles & Policy on Tariffs and Free Basic Services
ICT Electronic Information Policy	Principle & policy on Writing Off of Irrecoverable Debt
ICT Acquisition Policy	Unclaimed Deposit Policy
ICT Change Control Policy	Unauthorised, Irregular or Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure Policy
ICT Disaster Recovery Policy	Funding, Borrowing & Reserves Policy
Employee Assistance Policy	Unforeseen & Unavoidable Expenditure Policy
Employment Equity Act Policy	Supplier Black Listing Policy
Occupational Health and Safety policy	Community Development
Smoke Policy	Informal trading policy
Study Aid & Leave Policy	Taxi rank & Bus Rank Policy
Task Job Evaluation Policy	Policy for pubs, night clubs & Tavern's
Phone/Fax/phone & 3g Data Maps Policy	Sport & Recreation Policy
INTERNAL AUDIT	Cemeteries Policy
Internal Audit Charter	Community policy

Internal Audit Methodology	House Shop policy
Internal Audit Quality Assurance Program	Uniform Dress Code
Policy for the recruitment and training of internal audit staff	Policy for submission of building plans
Audit Committee Charter	Land Disposal Policy
Risk Management	Rental Policy
Risk Management Policy	Housing Allocation Policy
Risk Management Strategy	Communication
Risk Management Committee Charter	Social Media Policy
Risk Implementation Plan	Policy of Communications
Term of Reference Ethics Committee	Disaster Management
Anti-Corruption, Fraud Prevention Policy and Plan	Disaster Management Policy
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	Disaster Relief/ Aid Policy
Performance Management Policy Framework	Uniform Dress Code Policy

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Human resources are the Municipality's most valuable resources, without which we would not be able to render services.

MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

The Municipal Manager is appointed on a fixed term contract in terms of Section 57 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and the Heads of Departments are appointed on permanent contracts. Employment contracts and performance agreements are in place for the Municipal Manager and all Heads of departments reporting to the Municipal Manager.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The Municipality does have an Employment Equity Plan that was submitted to the Department of Labour. The Challenge associated with the implementation of Employment Equity Plan is our inability to attract suitably qualified women candidates in senior management positions.

HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES AND PLANS

All policies and plans required by legislation are in place and there are a number of other policies in place to maintain harmonious labour relations.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The municipality does have an employment equity plan that was submitted to the Department of Labour. The challenge associated with the implementation of our Employment Equity Plan is our inability to attract suitable qualified candidate's women and disabled persons in senior management positions.

MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES AND PLANS

Section 67 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 S67 requires municipalities to develop and adopt appropriate systems and procedures to ensure fair, efficient, effective and transparent personnel administration in accordance with the Employment Equity Act, Act 55 of 1998.

During 2019/2020 we will undertake an audit of all HR Policies and develop needs assessment and priority list.

CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Section 68(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires municipalities to develop their human resource capacity to a level that enables them to perform their functions and exercise their powers in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable way. The Municipality has a Training Committee in place which deals with matters concerning the training of the staff of the Municipality.

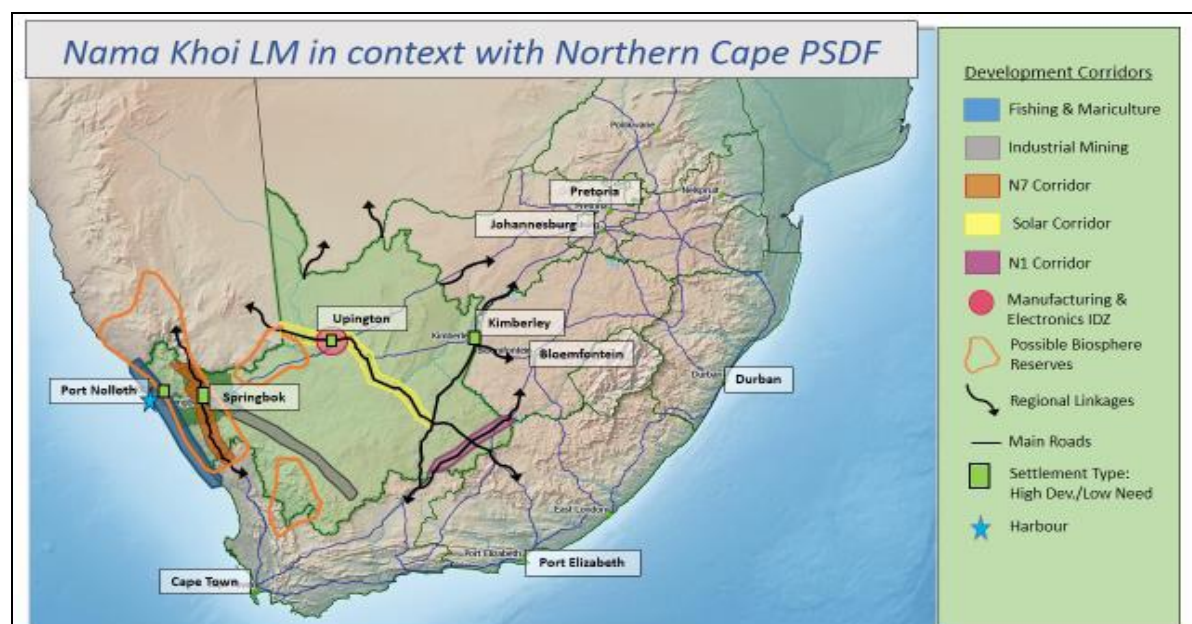
One of our development priorities is the development of our work force.

Sectoral Planning

Spatial Development Framework

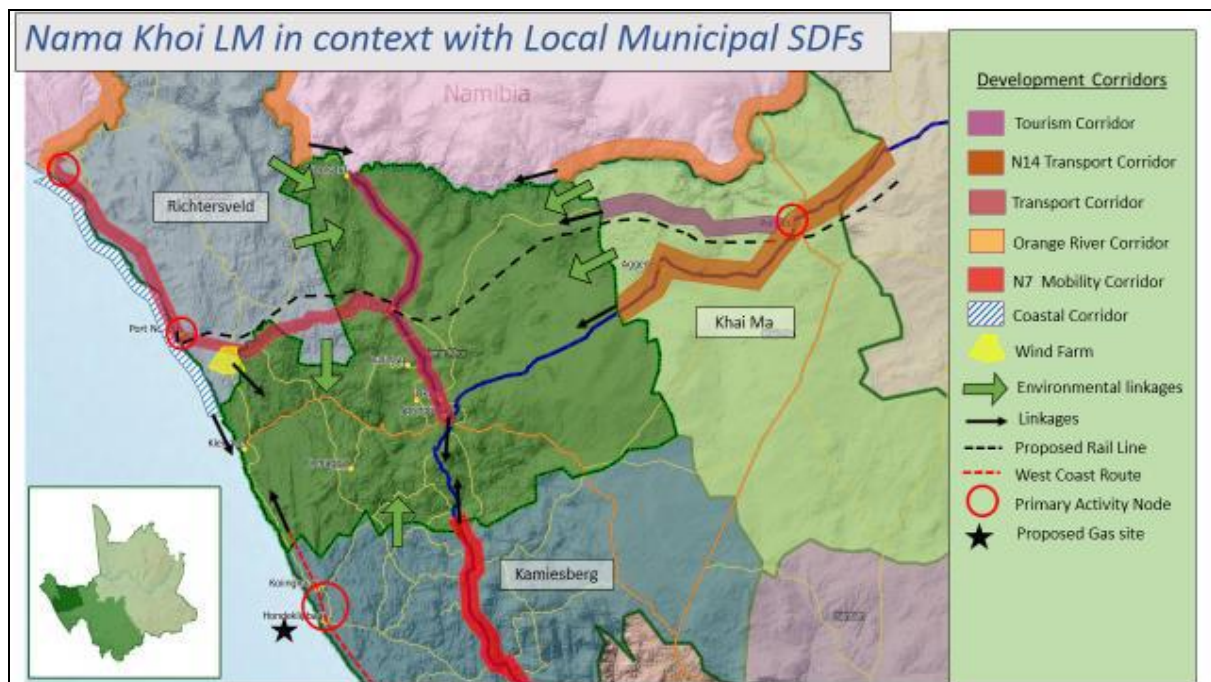
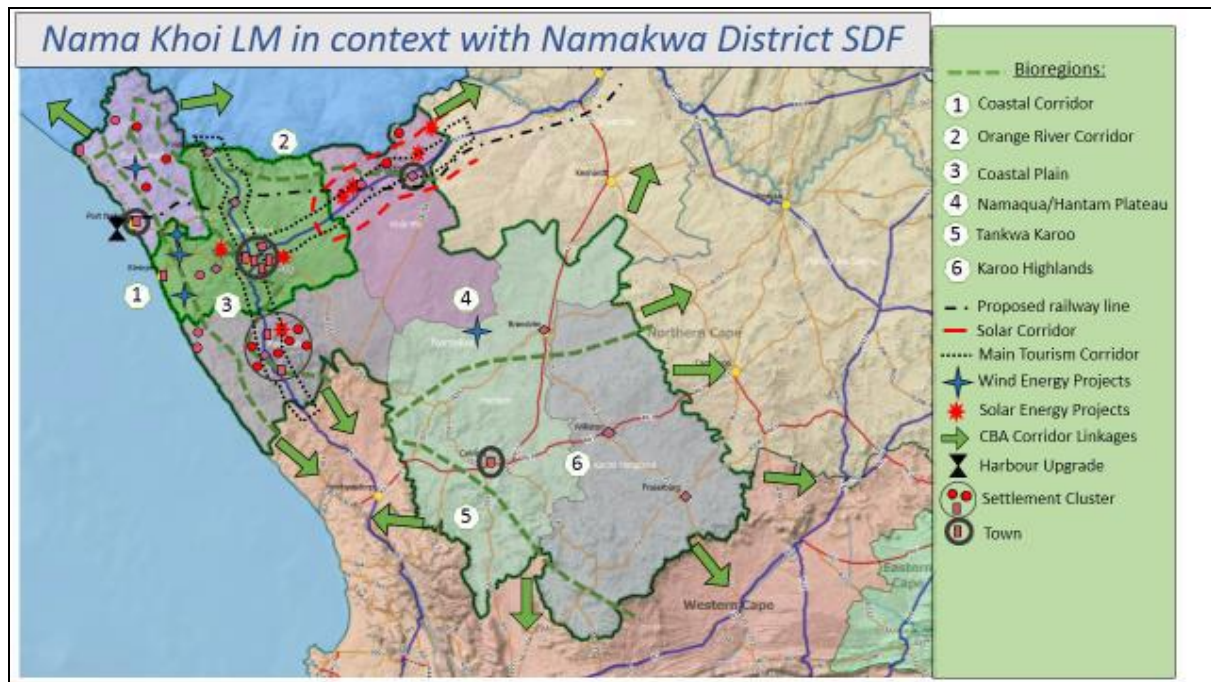
The Nama Khoi SDF forms part of a 'package of plans' with a common vision of sustainability and based on the principle that the Northern Cape should be managed as an integral part of South Africa and the global biosphere in terms of a holistic integrated structure of plans. The National Spatial Planning Perspectives is considered to be the highest order of such package of plans, followed by the Provincial SDFs, the District SDFs and Local Municipal SDFs.

The Nama Khoi SDF forms part of the fourth tier of Spatial Development Frameworks provided for in South African legislation. This tier applies to all Local Municipal SDFs in a particular District Municipality. The Nama Khoi SDF should therefore not be prepared in isolation, and any spatial proposals should coincide with the National, Provincial, District and adjacent Municipal SDFs. It is therefore considered prudent that the main visions and proposal for the relevant spatial frameworks on Provincial, District and Local Municipal level have to be considered when formulating the objectives and proposals for the Nama Khoi SDF.



Northern Cape PSDF:

- The Northern Cape PSDF identified the N7 as an activity corridor.
- The PSDF furthermore demarcated and proposed an industrial mining corridor, situated in the south-eastern quadrant of the Nama Khoi Local Municipality.



GOALS

Based on the vision and the community inputs the following goals were identified to steer development in the direction of the vision:

SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 1: To improve connectivity and linkages to the region as a whole and to specific areas of economic importance, in order to promote accessibility to opportunities and services.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

• **ROADS**

- To upgrade gravel roads and poor quality roads in the various settlements and between settlements to increase connections and access to opportunities, e.g. the road between Springbok and Goodhouse; the road between Springbok and Kleinsee.
- To improve current public transport systems and provide additional affordable transport systems and shuttle services in the various settlements and between settlements, e.g. public transport to transport schoolchildren from Rooiwal and Vioolsdrift to Steinkopf.
- Specific emphasis should be given to the links between: Rooiwal/ Vioolsdrift and Steinkopf and Springbok; Springbok and Kleinsee; Springbok and Goodhouse; and Springbok and the surrounding towns such as Okiep, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Carolusberg, Concordia, Buffelsrivier, etc.
- To develop a clearly identified road hierarchy that promotes and accommodates different transport capacities and functions, e.g. the National roads between Springbok and Upington, and Springbok and Vioolsdrift, Regional roads, e.g. between Springbok and Kleinsee, see Map 5 It is imperative that future development of the region and the roads should take cognisance of these road categories.
- The N7 Transportation Corridor must be developed as an important corridor and linkage to the north and south.
- The R382 Transportation corridor from Port Nolloth to Steinkopf, linking with N7 Transportation Corridor, must also be supported and developed.
- To ensure the ongoing maintenance and protection of current quality roads and road infrastructure including storm water management.

RAIL

- To develop a rail network both for freight and passengers between Upington, Springbok and Port Nolloth to provide more effective transport between these regions and to better link the economies between these areas. The upgrading of the old railway tracks connecting Springbok with Port Nolloth via Steinkopf must be considered. In order to connect with the proposed railway line that runs from Kakamas to Port Nolloth. This will improve the overall regional accessibility to the municipal area.
- Another possible north-south linkage can be created by linking this line with the Sishen- Saldanha railway line that runs to the south of the municipal area.
- To upgrade and re-install the old railway line in Nababeep for tourists.

AIR

- To develop a national airport in Springbok to increase accessibility to the region as a whole and to link the Springbok economy to other parts of the country, the continent and the world. This upgrading of the Springbok Airport is paramount in order to increase accessibility to the area and to attract potential investors. The possibility of developing a new retail shopping mall on the airport premises should also be investigated.
- To upgrade the existing airport at Kleinsee in order to increase accessibility and to attract potential investors and holiday-makers.

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

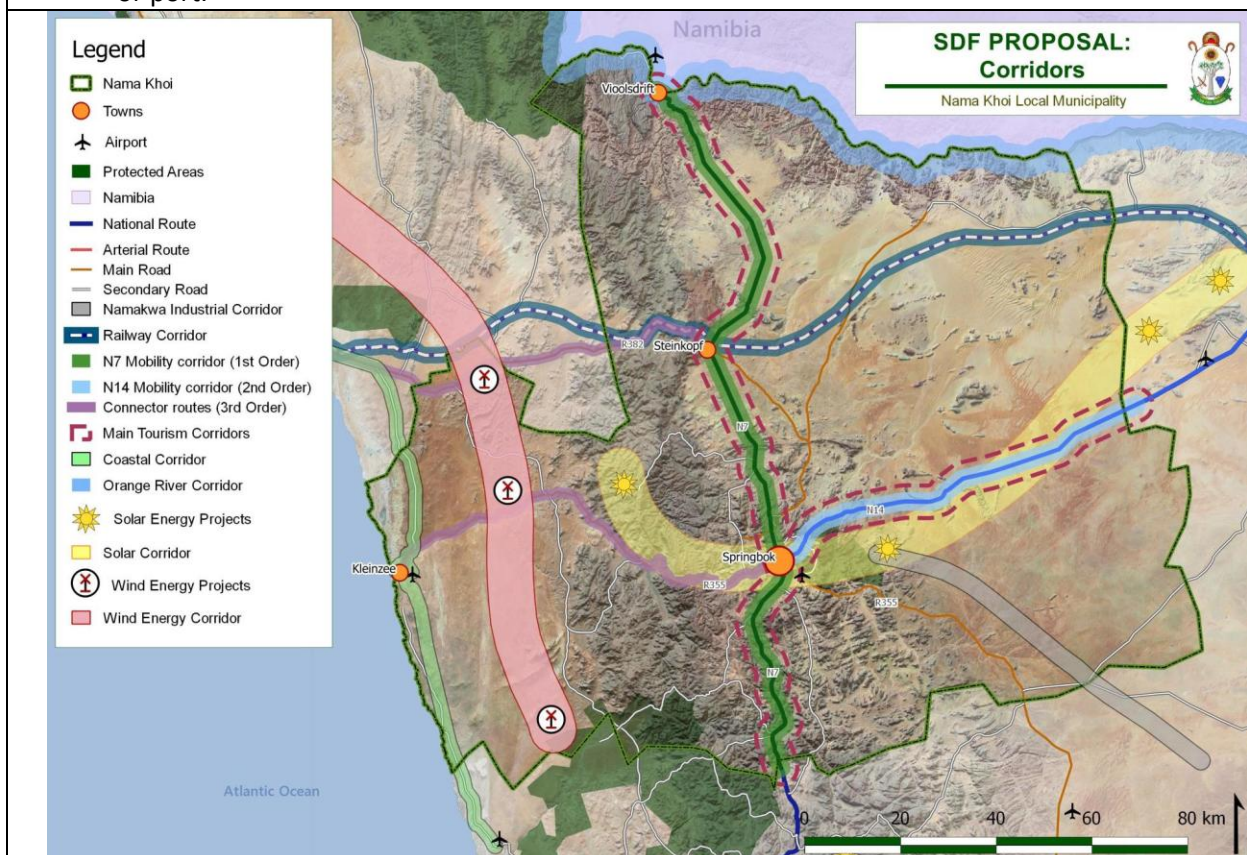
- To develop sufficient capacity and broadband in all regions, specifically in areas such as Goodhouse, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication. In many areas in the region this aspect has been neglected and in some areas no cell phone and internet access is possible. This not only creates limitations for communication, but it also hampers opportunities for people to access (on the net) other parts of the region, country and the world and the possible learning, recreation and work opportunities related to this.

- **OTHER**

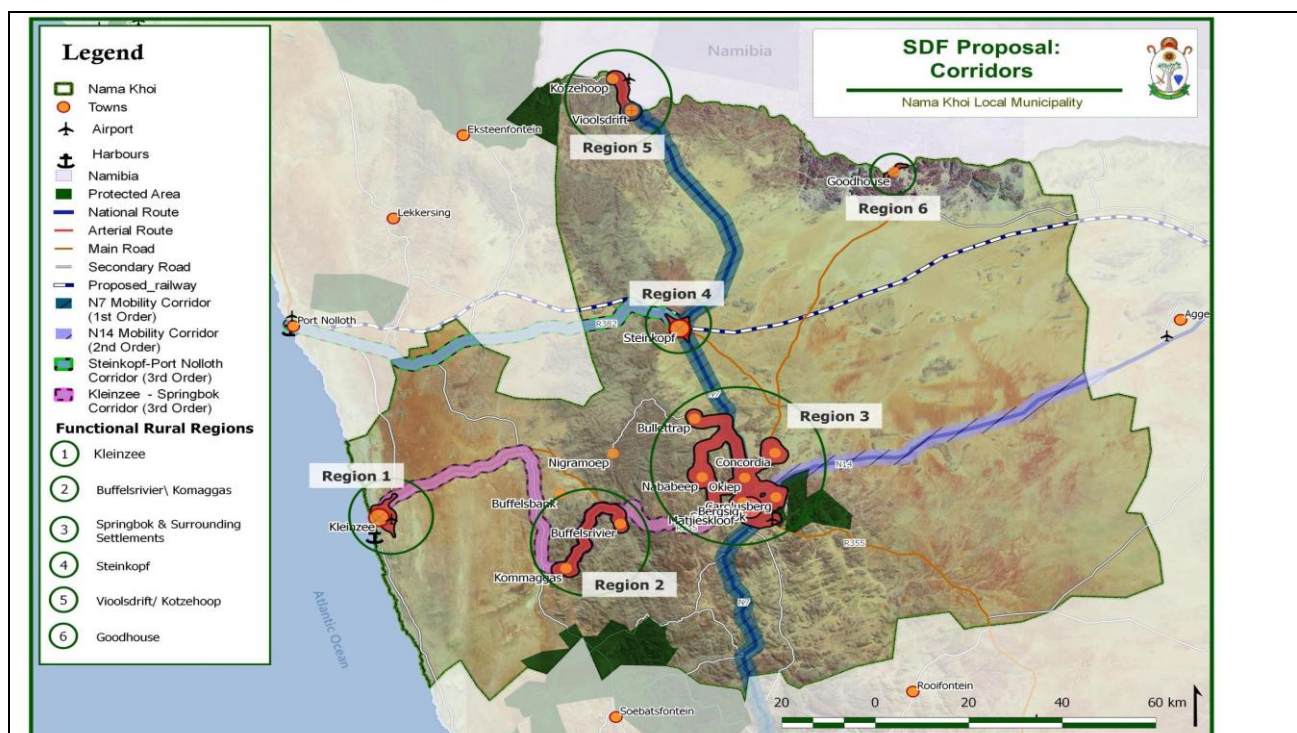
- To develop an integrated transport and communication network to improve the interconnectivity between and integration and consolidation of the proposed Functional Rural Regions, e.g. Violsdrift and Rooiwal, Springbok, Concordia.

- To improve the sea connection between Saldanha, Kleinsee and Port Nolloth, in order to link the Coastal Development Corridor to the north and south.

- To improve the Orange River connection between Rooiwal, Violsdrift and further down and up-stream settlements.
- To develop an integrated transport plan that could present and propose appropriate solutions for the transport, connectivity and movement systems in the regions.
- The N14 Transportation Corridor – Springbok to Pofadder to Upington – consisting of the N14 and proposed railway link between Kakamas and Port Nolloth, should function as a regional linkage with the focus on transport mobility.
- To investigate the feasibility of direct boat access to the ocean at Kleinsee by means of a small harbour or port.



SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 2: To develop sustainable human settlements in contained and functional growth areas, with a clear hierarchy of nodes (refer to map 6)
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS
<p>GENERAL (APPLICABLE TO ALL SETTLEMENTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To restructure the spatial footprint of the region in order to integrate communities and economies, to terminate fragmentation of settlements and to provide a more appropriate spatial structure that could enhance sustainable development and public and private sector investment in all regions for the short, medium and longer term. • In view of the fragmented and dispersed nature of the settlements in the Nama Khoi region, it is proposed that functional regions be established to consolidate some of these dispersed settlements in one stronger functional region. • To channel infrastructure investment and spending to the identified economic development nodes, namely Springbok (and the settlement cluster surrounding it) and Steinkopf, in order to stabilise, enhance and grow these nodes for the social and economic benefit of the whole region • To limit major infrastructure, residential and commercial development in derelict and remote rural settlements (e.g. Rooiwal, Goodhouse, etc.). Strategies, frameworks and plans in these settlements should rather focus on investment in human development and to encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations. This however does not imply that these settlements should be neglected in terms of future development and priorities and to the contrary every effort should be made to invest in building the community (invest in people), and also to prevent these areas (and communities) from further deterioration. • To provide decent shelter and homes to all in the region and to relocate people living in poor conditions to better neighbourhoods and quality residential opportunities. • To promote the spatial restructuring of the urban fabric in these areas, which includes upgrading and redevelopment and restoration of CBDs in most towns; and infill development and restructuring of towns. • To identify and restore building structures to enhance the quality of the urban areas. However, instead of just fixing buildings on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis and allocating land uses for each of these, this should be done according to the needs of the community, the proposals made in this SDF, as well as a more detailed Urban Design Framework for each settlement. Such an Urban Design Framework will amongst others look at aspects such as how to integrate such buildings for instance as part of the CBD area, what the ideal function and use of such buildings should be, and how, and to what extent should these buildings be renovated and restored. • To improve the existing open spaces in the urban areas as well as the functionality thereof, and to develop more open spaces where required. • To improve the overall quality of the neighbourhoods through ongoing projects. • To improve the current streetscapes and functionality thereof. • To identify and restore all historical features and buildings in the towns and mining areas. The Nama Khoi area has a very strong history and boasts with various historical and preservation worthy elements – from the colonial times, the war and the mining era. The Historical buildings in Okiep and Concordia are good examples. • To remove unsightly signage and billboards in the urban areas and to control the placing of such signage through strict guidelines. • To remove all illegal land uses that detracts from the quality of the environment



Map 7: Functional Rural Regions Locations

SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 3: To develop sustainable and diverse local economies by the utilisation of opportunities in the different spatial categories.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

AGRICULTURE

- To utilize the limited areas which have potential for crop growing and ostrich farming to its fullest potential. These are the areas under irrigation along the Orange River at Goodhouse, Vioolsdrift and Rooiwal, where limited production of crops such as lucerne, dates and runner crops are possible. A small patch of land around Buffelsrivier also has potential for crop farming.
- To strengthen the Orange River Corridor linkages in order to provide increased opportunities for agricultural development i.e. irrigation farming.
- To protect the sensitive and vulnerable agricultural regions of the area through ongoing environmental management programmes and the management and control of farming activities, specifically to prevent intrusion of unwanted and undesirable and non-compatible activities in the agricultural regions, over-grazing of specifically the semi desert areas, erosion, etc.
- To continue the research on possible alternative and compatible opportunities for the agriculture region with specific reference to the arid regions.
- To investigate the availability of the surplus in the Lower Orange Water Management Area for allocation to agricultural users or other projects.
- To investigate the potential for a dam in the Lower Orange River for the re-regulation of releases from Vanderkloof Dam. This would facilitate more water being made available for use in agriculture.
- Agriculture and agro-processing is considered a joint process that holds considerable opportunities for rural development, and should be promoted where possible.
- The commonage areas present opportunities for dry crop farming initiatives (and possibly hydroponics) that needs to be investigated. The commonage areas can also partially be developed into training academies i.e. agricultural training collages.
- To restore the irrigation system in Goodhouse for local beneficiation.
- To promote access to quality habitable and farm land, for local benefit in terms of farming, cultivation and eco-tourism.

MARI-CULTURE

- In order to utilize the potential of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem, government should invest in the upgrading of under-developed coastal infrastructure.
- Insufficient fish quotas must be addressed and accessibility to markets and to the coast must be improved.
- To support the development of Port Nolloth as the main fishing harbour for the region, as indicated in the Northern Cape PSDF. The construction of a man-made breakwater at the Port Nolloth harbour must be investigated.
- To improve accessibility between Port Nolloth and Steinkopf, in order to stimulate the development of a strong fishing industry in Port Nolloth.
- To link Port Nolloth and Kleinsee with an adequate road in order to support the Coastal Corridor linkages and to supply access to the coast.
- To utilize the well-developed skills base in the fishing industry at Port Nolloth and Hondeklipbaai by providing local skills training for Nama Khoi residents.

MINING

- There is a concentration of minerals around the Springbok area, as well as in a broad band along the south of the Orange River.
- Although many of these sources have been depleted, there are still plenty occurrences that can be exploited and this should be considered for small scale mining.
- The Industrial mining corridor as indicated in the PSDF must be investigated for opportunities and exploited where possible.
- To solve the disputes and issues related to mining rights and to investigate the possibility for local communities to gain access and limited mining rights in areas to be identified for this.

INDUSTRIAL

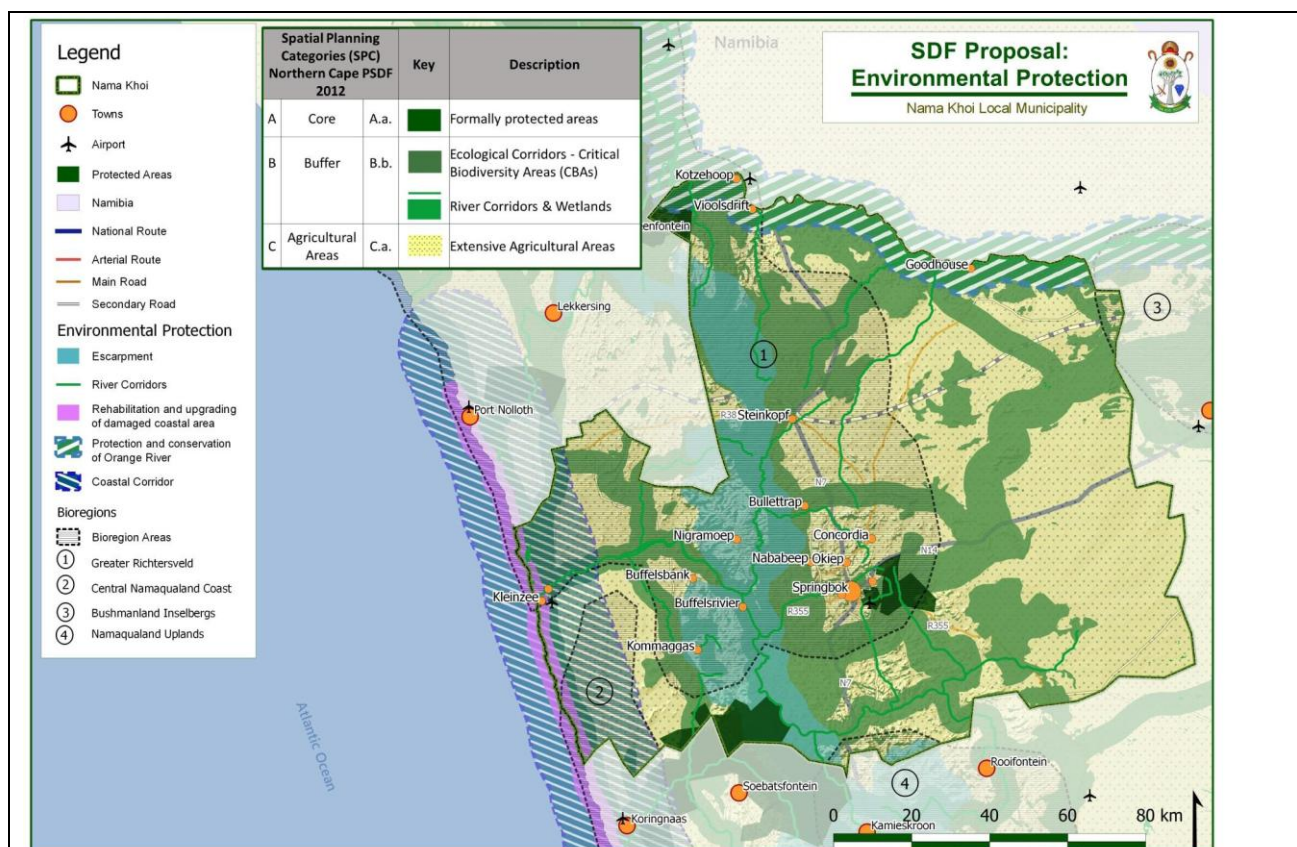
- The Namakwa LED strategy states that an Eskom Nuclear Plant can potentially be constructed at Kleinsee and it is proposed that a Feasibility Study be done for this project.
- The linkage with the Kannikwa Vlake wind farm to the north of Kleinsee has to be supported.
- Potentially high wind energy generation zones have been identified to the south of Vioolsdrift, and around Springbok and Koingnaas.
- These areas should be investigated for the development of wind farms.
- A potentially high solar energy generation zone has been identified parallel from the coast, eastward from Buffelsrivier. This area should be investigated for development of solar farms.
- The expansion of the Solar Corridor along N14 (as indicated in the Namakwa SDF) should be investigated.
- The development of small scale agro-processing must be supported close to agricultural production areas, and accessibility to these areas must be improved in order to make transportation to markets viable.
- Industrial space should be provided in the urban areas along the N7 corridor for transport facilities and related industries, in order to service the through traffic;
- The existence of possible biosphere reserves in the area should be investigated, as the Bio-fuels industry holds considerable employment opportunities.

TOURISM

- To improve the accessibility to major tourist areas (nature areas, tourist attractions) through clearly defined and quality roads and public transport. The tourist economy is a strong pillar of the Nama Khoi economy and an economy which is not fully exploited. This is largely due to bad roads and poor accessibility to major tourist areas.
- To strengthen and market the conservation areas and natural heritage wonders in the municipal area in order to create a unique 'Sense of Place' for the Nama Khoi Local Municipality.
- The Kamiesberg Mountain range forms a notable escarpment from north to south in the municipal area, and is an important catchment area with abundant natural wonders that should be exploited

<p>for tourism purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unique natural environment, rich history and culture of the region must be explored for niche market opportunities in terms of tourism. • The possible expansion of the three statutory protected conservation areas in the municipal area, i.e. Goegap Provincial Nature Reserve, Namakwa National Park (to extend northwards into Nama Khoi LM) and Nababiep Nature Reserve should be supported and must play a more aggressive role in the economic environment. Tourist resorts and accommodation should be promoted and encouraged in these areas. • The Ai-Ais-Richtersveld Trans-frontier Park and related tourism opportunities must be tapped into. • The Orange River Corridor provides ample opportunities for tourism development including eco-tourism, and there must be a focussed effort to attract uses related to the tourism and hospitality industry to this corridor. • The Tourism Corridor from Pofadder to Port Nolloth via Steinkopf must be prioritised for tourism development. This route could play a significant role in edu-tourism, providing information on the natural environment, culture & conservation of the region and communities. A Tourism development strategy is proposed for the R382 Tourism corridor. • A Feasibility Study is proposed for a “Gateway to Richtersveld” hub/information centre to be situated at Steinkopf. • To investigate the creation of a “Gateway to Namibia” and the exploitation of job opportunities at the Namibia /RSA customs. • The West Coast Tourism route and linkages to the north and south must be strengthened and supported. • There is an opportunity for tourism development in commonage areas. This aspect need to be investigated and explored as an alternative and supplementary economic opportunity to rural communities. • To investigate the hosting of a major town festival in Springbok or Steinkopf such as art, culture and music during the peak flower season, as well as regular monthly festivals to provide recreation and entertainment to local residents and also to attract visitors to the area.
<p>OTHER</p> <p>To develop a fully-fledged Economic Development Strategy (EDS) for the region as a whole and for each of the settlement in the region. The EDS should address at least the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse and present proposals on how to integrate the Nama Khoi region with the economies of other Provinces, as well as National, African and International economies. - Assess the viability of current economies and local businesses in the region. - Investigate alternative economies to fill the gap created by the mining sector. - Analyse the various economic sectors and industries, and develop innovative ways to sustain and expand these economies and industries and to create new ones where possible. - Establish and roll out various skills development programmes. - Establish PPPs and joint ventures for specific projects and ventures. - Develop a Marketing Strategy to market the potential investment opportunities. - Establish a high profile Development Agency for the region. - Obtain political support at all levels of government as well as support from the community and businesses.
<p>SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 4: To protect the pristine and unique natural environment with its four distinct bio-geographical regions by means of effective management and managed use.</p>
<p>SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS</p>
<p>CORE & BUFFER AREAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and manage the following environmentally important areas in line with the objectives and targets of the NBSAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The western part of the local municipality from the coast to the east of the N7, which has been identified as a SANBI priority area; and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The western mountain ranges including the Kamiesberg and the Hantam which has been identified as a SANBI Escarpment. • To protect the natural spaces affected by the Terrestrial and Aquatic Critical Biodiversity areas against development and overgrazing, due to its vital role in maintaining biodiversity. • To support the Critical Biodiversity Corridor Linkages towards the surrounding municipalities. • To expand the three statutory protected conservation areas in the municipal area, i.e. Goegap Provincial Nature Reserve, Namaqua National Park and Nature Reserve. • To rehabilitate all mining areas and damaged areas in the region and to remove and terminate unwanted activities and undesirable structures in and around protected areas. • To investigate and eradicate the invasive <i>Prosopis</i> tree which poses a significant threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa.
<p>COASTAL CORRIDOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the unique and threatened Strandveld Coastal Zone by the eradication of alien vegetation along the coastal region of the municipality, and also by protecting these sensitive areas from development as far as possible. • To rehabilitate the coastline areas at Kleinsee which have been severely transformed as a result of the alluvial diamond mining activities undertaken by De Beers Namakwaland. Where private sector initiatives are presented to do rehabilitation through specific projects, such as the initiative in Kleinsee to cultivate plants on the dunes for bio-diesel such projects should be seriously considered and supported, subject to the necessary impact studies. • To develop specific guidelines for development, farming and tourism activities (including four-by-four routes) along the coast line to ensure the conservation of this sensitive zone (coastal dunes).
<p>ORANGE RIVER CORRIDOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address the problem of invasive species threatening the Orange River's health by providing effective control and eradication strategies. • To develop specific guidelines for development, farming and tourism activities (including four-by-four routes) along the Orange River to ensure the conservation of this sensitive zone (river embankments).
<p>OTHER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that future planning in the region consider the mitigation of climate change, including the curbing of greenhouse emissions associated with transport and electricity use. A Climate-Neutrality Strategy is to be developed for the Northern Cape. The implementation of this strategy into land use management regulations would be mandatory on all municipalities and the private sector. • To improve the urban areas' natural character through landscaping, tree planting, the development of natural parks and the protection of natural areas and (flowers) in the neighbourhoods, e.g. Nababeep area. • To rehabilitate the old mining areas to improve the environmental character of the area. • To develop additional environmental awareness campaigns and environmental education programmes for the communities and visitors.



SDF Proposal - Environmental Protection

SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 5: To address social decay in the urban areas by providing adequate and sufficient infrastructure, buildings and community services, efficient public administration, and appropriate education and skills development.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

INFRASTRUCTURE

- The upgrading of the water infrastructure is a critical priority. Development and investment will be futile if there is no water available to supply to new developments.
- The Atlantic Ocean and the desalination of the salt water is a possible water source that seriously needs to be investigated
- To continue current investigations into the water supply from the Orange River, including the upgrading of water purification plants and upgrading of water storage capacity.
- To improve the communication systems in neighbourhoods/settlements through proper ICT, to better manage the network of available medical services and access to such networks, e.g. for a medical vehicle to be alerted of a trauma situation and for patients in need of help to easy access the closest available service.

BUILDINGS

- To fully utilise existing empty buildings for other uses such as clinics, recreation, etc.
- To renovate and refurbish existing empty and dilapidated buildings and community halls for recreation and entertainment, e.g. the community halls in Carolusberg and Okiep.
- To promote the multi -functional use of existing buildings to address more needs in the community, e.g. the Libra Hall in Bergsig.
- To demolish building structures and infrastructure that are harmful to the environment and community, e. g. the Mining quarters in Carolusberg.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

- To eradicate and terminate all traces and places and systems in the community that is associated with drugs, including the trafficking and distribution of drugs to, from and within the

neighbourhoods.

- To develop proper rehabilitation centres, programmes and both community and government support systems to effectively rehabilitate drug users, alcoholics and drug addicts.
- To develop properly equipped and well-designed after school care centres, youth centres, educational facilities, recreation facilities and indoor and outdoor activities to provide a healthier alternative to drugs and alcohol abuse. This also includes the utilisation of existing facilities in the settlements.
- To develop, provide and equip proper medical facilities in areas where it does not exist, see SDF plans.
- To develop and implement mobile medical services with trained nurses and doctors to commute between remote settlements e.g. Rooiwal, Vioolsdrift and Goodhouse.
- To radically expand medical facilities, after care centres, trauma centres and theatres in the main centres such as Springbok and Steinkopf. The initiative by the private sector and local doctors to develop and manage the hospital in Kleinsee for specialised orthopaedic surgery should be supported by government.
- To provide effective, affordable and safe access to the main medical services through mini bus services for patients, ambulances and a helicopter service.
- To develop sufficient facilities and opportunities, as part of the larger community structure, for specifically the frail, old aged, people with Alzheimer, etc. as well as the handicapped and mentally ill people, for them to be respected, dignified so that they can enjoy maximum possible quality of life. These facilities to be provided in the main nodes Springbok, Steinkopf and Kleinsee.
- To develop sufficient parks and outdoor recreation areas, including natural trails and 4x4 routes, braai and picnic facilities; and to improve the maintenance of current parks and recreation areas in all settlements.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- To improve the relationship and communication between local authority politicians, officials and communities, as well as the relationship with other role players and government departments.
- To establish appropriate channels, forums and structures to improve relationships and more specifically communication between the various role players.
- To improve the law enforcement and monitoring of drug trafficking, distribution and abuse in the neighbourhoods.
- To establish effective partnership structures between community, private sector, all Government departments, social development agencies and donors that could support the community in fighting the drug war to the end.
- To ensure sound and effective governance in the municipality, and to improve the capacity of municipal officials, specifically in the planning and development sectors.
- To ensure the enforcement of by- laws and Town Planning Scheme through the normal procedures, including the aesthetic control of new developments and structures and the issue of illegal land uses.

EDUCATION & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- To develop a fully-fledged medical training centre in the region, either in Springbok or Steinkopf to train communities on health issues, to train social workers, nurses, and para-medics.
- To develop and implement public awareness campaigns and education programmes to alert and educate specifically the children and youth on the dangers and effects of drugs and alcohol abuse.
- To develop a new Integrated Educational, capacity building and skills development strategy and programme (Integrated Educational Development Strategy) for the short and longer term to address the current and future development needs and expansion of educational and training facilities in the Nama Khoi region, in terms of this SDF.
- To develop properly equipped and well-designed training centres, schools and educational facilities where the need exists to cater for all the educational needs and skills development in the area – both for schoolchildren, adults, and the unemployed.

- To fully utilise existing structures and old empty school buildings for educational purposes, e.g. the schools in Rooiwal and Carolusberg and to share educational facilities as far as possible, e.g. the sharing of one school for Rooiwal and Vioolsdrift.
- To radically expand and develop additional quality educational facilities and teachers and trainers, in the main centres such as Springbok and Steinkopf, specifically for more specialised training, as well as for Grades 10 to 12. These nodes are fairly central to all parts of the region and could be accessed in a short time if communication and accessibility can be improved.
- To develop sufficient accommodation and student hostels in the main centres to provide home for learners from other areas specifically during the school weeks.
- To develop, expand and implement mobile libraries and information centres to provide information and learning material in remote areas. In many cases it may not be possible or desirable to expand and provide proper library services with fully trained staff in some of the remote areas, due to smaller population and inaccessibility of the area. In these cases it is suggested that library and information services be provided through a mobile service as is already implemented in some areas, and also to improve access to the main centres.
- To develop sufficient cyber networks and opportunities, broadband and computer based training and information hubs in specifically the remote areas.

BROAD DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PER SETTLEMENT AREA

The purpose of these broad development frameworks is to provide an overview of the general growth direction and vision for each area. It is, however, important to note that these frameworks are not intended to be interpreted rigidly and should not serve the purpose of a precinct plan (or replace the existing SDF's prepared by Macroplan in 2010 – refer to Annexure). These frameworks are furthermore subject to detailed investigations and feasibility studies. It is therefore advisable and recommended that a detailed precinct plan be drafted for each settlement area (and the existing SDF plans be reviewed) in order to direct the growth and development of each area.

BERGSIG

In view of the fragmented and dispersed nature of the settlements in the Nama Khoi region, it is proposed that functional regions be established to consolidate some of these dispersed settlements in one stronger functional region. One of the strongest and most important tools to achieve this is to establish proper connections and connectivity to stitch together these areas. It is proposed that Bergsig should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg).

- Investment and spending should be focused on the upgrading of existing schools in Bergsig to cater for learners across the functional area. These learners can be transported to these schools via more efficient public transport systems. In addition, student hostel and places of residence should be made available for these commuting learners, specifically during the school week. This aspect need to be investigated in partnership with the Department of Education, together with a possible solution to financially assist or partially subsidise distant learners.

- The development and expansion of the existing industrial area (light industrial) should be encouraged in support of new business development (start-up businesses and entrepreneurs) that is specifically focussed on labour absorbing activities to create additional employment opportunities for local residents. A small agro-processing plant can be included in this industrial area– subject to prior investigations and feasibility studies. The overall location (along the N7) of the industrial area renders it highly accessible which is a critical logistical consideration.
- Encourage and prioritise infill development in the existing residential area, prior to the establishment of new residential (greenfields) developments.
- Upgrade and integrate the old CBD area to cater for local shopping and business needs. The development proposals should primarily be focussed on supporting mixed-use developments.
- Future growth and development in the Bergsig area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok (along the N7) in order to support the notion of functional clustering.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.

- The multi-functional use of existing buildings to address more needs in the community should be investigated and promoted. In Bergsig one of the community members indicated the need to use the Libra Hall for other events such as band practice, dancing and other cultural events and functions.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e. to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

Buffelsrivier

- In view of the fragmented and dispersed nature of the settlements in the Nama Khoi region, it is proposed that functional regions be established to consolidate some of these dispersed settlements in one stronger functional region. One of the strongest and most important tools to achieve this is to establish proper connections and connectivity to stitch together these areas. It is therefore proposed that Buffelsrivier be included in Functional rural region 2 which includes a stronger linkage and shared services between Komaggas and Buffelsrivier. As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Komaggas and *vice-versa*.
- The Provincial SDF identified certain growth areas (Springbok and Steinkopf) with high urban potential (infrastructure investment and spending ideally focussed in these areas with potential), whereas other rural settlements, strategies, frameworks and plans should focus in investment in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the relative isolation, remoteness and low population threshold

of Buffelsrivier, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services i.e. clinics and libraries. Learners are also encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok.

- Existing buildings can also potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broadband connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material in the Buffelsrivier area.
- In addition, it is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- Encourage infill development in the existing residential area (as opposed to new “greenfield” residential developments).
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. A small patch of land around Buffelsrivier has potential for crop farming that should be investigated.
- The feasibility of a water irrigation scheme (from the Buffelsrivier that runs to the east of the settlement area) should be

investigated, specifically during high rainy seasons. The riverbed is at present, however, relatively dry.

- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

BULLETRAP

- It is proposed that Bulletrap should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*. Future growth and development in the Bulletrap area should therefore ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok in order to support the notion of functional clustering,
- Due to the relative isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Bulletrap, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services i.e. clinics and libraries. Learners are also encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok or Steinkopf. Existing buildings can also potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broadband connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material in the Bulletrap area.

- In addition, it is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- Encourage infill development in the existing residential area.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- The Bulletrap area is surrounded by nature areas and the widely scattered wild flowers. This renders this particular area with a unique sense of place and strategies should hence be focused on protecting the natural areas and flower splendour. The area therefore holds considerable recreational and eco-tourism potential that should be exploited and marketed as a key place of interest.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

CAROLUSBERG

- It is proposed that Carolusberg should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.
- Infill development should be encouraged in the existing residential area.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Future growth and development in the Carolusberg area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok (towards the N14 highway) in order to support the notion of functional clustering.
- The existing schools in Carolusberg should be utilised as multifunctional centres, however, learners (specifically senior phase) should be encouraged to attend school in the major economic hubs (i.e. Bergsig, Springbok or Steinkopf). These learners can be transported to these economic hubs via more efficient public transport systems. Such improved transport systems are not only necessary to improve access and

connectivity but also to transport school children and people in need of medical services.

- In addition, student hostel and places of residence should be made available for these commuting learners, specifically during the school week. This aspect need to be investigated in partnership with the Department of Education, together with a possible solution to financially assist or partially subsidise distant learners.
- The ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- Derelict and vacant buildings that are not currently in use should be upgraded and renovated i.e. the existing school buildings and community centre in Carolusberg. These buildings can be more optimally used for the needs of the community. In addition, certain facilities (i.e. the Club Hall) could potentially be used for multi-functional purposes such as community gatherings and functions.
- The existing Carolusberg mining quarters has been identified as potentially hazardous and harmful to the environment and community. It is therefore proposed that these structures should be removed through the normal municipal procedures and notices.
- Upgrade existing sports fields and recreational facilities.

CONCORDIA

- It is proposed that Concordia should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Bergsig, Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.

- The development pattern (street and residential layout) of Concordia represents a seemingly 'ad-hoc' and fragmented spatial form, specifically in the northern quadrant of the settlement area. It is therefore advised that infill development should be encouraged, supported and reflected by the local municipality.
- Concordia boasts with various historical and preservation worthy elements that should be protected and conserved. These features and landmarks not only renders this area with a unique sense of place, but holds considerable tourism (heritage and cultural tourism) potential that should be marketed as key places of interest. The unique small town character should therefore be protected and historic sites should be recorded by the Heritage Council and strategies should focus on the preservation, renovation and restoration of these buildings and structure.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).
- Upgrade and integrate the old CBD area to cater for local shopping and business needs. The development proposals should primarily be focussed on supporting mixed-use developments.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities (and small agro processing plant) should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and

to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.

- The ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.

GOODHOUSE

- Goodhouse is situated on the northern boundary of the Nama Khoi Municipality, bordering the Orange River and Namibia to the north. This settlement area is however, very remote and isolated from the remainder of the municipal area. It is a highly challenging (and almost an impossible task) to integrate this settlement area with other settlement clusters and it is therefore suggested that this settlement area should function solo as functional rural region 6.
- Strategies and frameworks in this area should primarily be focused on uplifting the local residents by investing in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Goodhouse, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services with trained nurses and doctors that commute to this remote settlement.

- Learners are encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok and Steinkopf. Existing buildings can also potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broad band connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material in the Goodhouse area.
- In addition, it is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Investigate the feasibility of an Orange River water transport system to improve the river connection between Goodhouse and further down and up-stream settlements.
- At present, the access routes to Goodhouse are via gravel and poor quality roads that need to be upgraded and maintained as a critical priority. The upgrading of these roads (more specifically the access routes) will not only improve accessibility, but will also improve the overall safety and comfort of the local residents.
- In addition to the above, it is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary

affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to the major economic hubs.

- The entire Nama Khoi region can be classified as a “water scarce” area. It is therefore pivotal to continue the current investigations into the water supply from the Orange River and to restore the irrigation systems in Goodhouse for local beneficiation. The Orange River system furthermore presents various tourism opportunities (including eco-and adventure tourism) that should be marketed.
- As mentioned above, the Nama Khoi Local Municipal area is a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Only certain portions of land therefore has potential for crop growing (including Lucerne, dates and runner crops) and ostrich farming and should be utilised to its fullest potential, including the area under irrigation along the Orange River at Goodhouse. In addition, it is important to promote access to quality habitable and farm land, for local benefit in terms of farming, cultivation and eco-tourism.

KLEINZEE

- A detailed precinct plan and/or detailed design framework need to be drafted for Kleinzee in order to provide direction for development and growth in the area.
- At present, large portions of land (including residential erven) are under the ownership of De Beers. Hence, the extension of freehold ownership and sale/auction of properties to retirees/2nd home purchasers looking for affordable but different retirement/holiday venues need to be explored in further detail (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework).
- The “small town coastal character” should be marketed and promoted as a holiday destination with coastal front holiday

properties and investment opportunities, particularly catering for the wilderness tourism market.

- A Strategy should be formulated that focusses on the rehabilitation of the coastal line and degraded areas that have been severely transformed as a result of alluvial diamond mining activities (De Beers, Namaqualand). Where private sector initiatives are presented to do rehabilitation through specific projects, such as the initiative in Kleinsee to cultivate plants on the dunes for bio-diesel such projects should be seriously considered and supported, subject to the necessary impact studies. The proposed design framework (precinct plan) should furthermore include a detailed demarcation of areas to be preserved for ecological conservation.
- Kleinsee can potentially be better integrated and linked with both Springbok and Port Nolloth. It is therefore pivotal that these linkages be reinforced by means of the upgrading and tarring of roads as a critical priority. The Kleinsee-Port Nolloth represents an extension of the west-coast corridor.
- The upgrading of the existing airport can potentially increase the regional, national and international accessibility of the area. Infill and densification should hence be promoted surrounding the upgraded airport.
- Industries to explore and promote includes Mari-culture; Small scale fishing; Biofuels (seaweed) and Wind energy projects. In addition to this, it is proposed that the linkage with the Kannikwa Vlake wind farm to the north of Kleinsee be supported.
- Implementation of the Skeleton Coast 4x4, mountain bike and motorcycle trails, linking with Port Nolloth to the north and Koingnaas/Hondeklipbaai via the Namakwa National Park in the south, in order to strengthen the West-coast route and coastal corridor (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework). This area furthermore holds considerable

opportunities for eco – and adventure tourism that should be promoted and marketed.

- Investigate the viability of establishing a plant for desalination of salt water, and identify a site if viable.
- To explore mining beneficiation (diamonds) for local residents.
- To investigate the potential for an international sports training facility and market this facility both nationally and internationally.
- The initiative by the private sector and local doctors to develop and manage the hospital in Kleinsee for specialised orthopaedic surgery (and specialisation of the hospital to cater for paraplegic patients) should be supported by government.
- Investigate possible boat access to the ocean (i.e. small harbour or port).
- Support the investigation of possible extraction of oil and gasses (9km from the coastline in the ocean) that can potentially boost the economy of Kleinsee.

KOMAGGAS NODE

- In view of the fragmented and dispersed nature of the settlements in the Nama Khoi region, it is proposed that functional regions be established to consolidate some of these dispersed settlements in one stronger functional region. One of the strongest and most important tools to achieve this is to and densification should hence be promoted surrounding the upgraded airport.
- Establish proper connections and connectivity to stitch together these areas. It is therefore proposed that Komaggas be included in Functional rural region 2 which includes a stronger linkage and shared services between Komaggas and Buffelsrivier. As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Buffelsrivier and *vice-versa*.

- The Provincial SDF identified certain growth areas (Springbok and Steinkopf) with high urban potential (infrastructure investment and spending ideally focussed in these areas with potential), whereas other rural settlements, strategies, frameworks and plans should focus in investment in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the relative isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Komaggas, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services i.e. clinics and libraries. Learners are also encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok.
- Existing buildings can also potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broadband connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material in the Komaggas area.
- In addition, it is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- Encourage infill development in the existing residential area (as opposed to new “greenfield” residential developments).
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region

is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.

- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).
- At present, the access route to Komaggas (specifically from Kleinsee) are via gravel and poor quality roads that need to be upgraded and maintained as a critical priority. The upgrading of these roads (more specifically the access routes) will not only improve accessibility, but will also improve the overall safety and comfort of the local residents.
- The Open Space system in Komaggas needs to be rehabilitated to provide for recreational opportunities and enhancing the biodiversity in the urban environment. The “Bewaria” situated to the north of the settlement area should acquire conservation status and hence be included in the core environmental conservation area.

KOTZELHOOP / ROOIWAL

- Kotzehoop / Rooiwal is situated on the northern boundary of the Nama Khoi Municipality, bordering the Orange River and Namibia to the north. This settlement area is however, very remote and isolated from the remainder of the municipal area. It is therefore

proposed that this settlement area be included in Functional rural region 5 which includes a stronger linkage and shared services between Kotzehoop and Vioolsdrift. As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Vioolsdrift and *vice-versa*.

- Strategies and frameworks in this area should primarily be focused on uplifting the local residents by investing in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Kotzehoop, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services with trained nurses and doctors that commute to this remote settlement.
- The need was identified to expand the curricula for grades 10 – 12. The challenge is, however, that it is difficult and not viable to present wider curricula in such small areas with a limited number of schoolchildren. In view of the above it is suggested that proper well equipped schools with good teachers and a larger curriculum be established in the main centres. Learners are therefore encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok and Steinkopf. Student hostel and places of residence should be made available for these commuting learners, specifically during the school week. This aspect need to be investigated in partnership with the Department of Education, together with a possible solution to financially assist or partially subsidise distant learners.
- To fully utilise existing structures and old empty buildings for educational purposes (with particular reference to the vacant school building in Rooiwal). But also, to promote the sharing of

these facilities across the functional region (the sharing of one school for Rooiwal and Vioolsdrift). These existing buildings can potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broad band connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material to the area.

- It is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Investigate the feasibility of an Orange River water transport system to improve the river connection between Kotzehoop and further down and up-stream settlements.
- At present, the access routes to Rooiwal are via gravel and poor quality roads that need to be upgraded and maintained as a critical priority. The upgrading of these roads (more specifically the access routes) will not only improve accessibility, but will also improve the overall safety and comfort of the local residents.
- In addition to the above, it is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to the major economic hubs, but also between the

settlement areas in the functional area viz. Kotzehoop and Vioolsdrift.

- The entire Nama Khoi region can be classified as a “water scarce” area. It is therefore pivotal to continue the current investigations into the water supply from the Orange River and to restore the irrigation systems in Rooiwal for local beneficiation. The Orange River system furthermore presents various tourism opportunities (including eco-and adventure tourism) that should be marketed.
- As mentioned above, the Nama Khoi Local Municipal area is a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Only certain portions of land therefore has potential for crop growing (including Lucerne, dates and runner crops) and ostrich farming and should be utilised to its fullest potential, including the area under irrigation along the Orange River at Kotzehoop. Intensive agricultural activities should therefore be supported in this region, particularly for their job creation potential. It is furthermore important to promote access to quality habitable and farm land, for local benefit in terms of farming, cultivation and eco-tourism.
- In addition to the above, the feasibility of small scale farming activities (possibly hydroponics and chicken farming) in Rooiwal in particular, should be investigated. This will assist with additional food security for the area.

MATJIESKLOOF

- It is proposed that Matjieskloof should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.

- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Future growth and development in the Matjieskloof area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok (along the R355) in order to support the notion of functional clustering.
- It is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to Springbok and vice versa.
- The unique small town character should be protected and historic sites should be recorded by the Heritage Council and strategies should focus on the preservation, renovation and restoration of these buildings and structure. Heritage and cultural tourism should be marketed and promoted.
- The residents of Matjieskloof identified the need for additional and good quality recreational facilities, as well as for a community hall. Possible sites for these facilities should be identified.
- In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of

the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

NABABEEP

- It is proposed that NababEEP should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, NababEEP, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.
- The development pattern (street and residential layout) of NababEEP represents a seemingly 'ad-hoc' and fragmented spatial form, specifically in the western quadrant of the settlement area. It is therefore advised that infill development should be encouraged, supported and reflected by the local municipality.
- The NababEEP area is surrounded by nature areas and the widely scattered wild flowers. This renders this particular area with a unique sense of place and strategies should hence be focused on protecting the natural areas and flower splendour. The area therefore holds considerable recreational and eco-tourism potential that should be exploited and marketed as a key place of interest.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. This should, however, be carefully considered and with caution not to disturb the natural environment surrounding the settlement area.
- Future growth and development in the NababEEP area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok in order to support the notion of functional clustering.

- It is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to Springbok and vice versa.
- Upgrade and integrate the business area to cater for local shopping and business needs. The development proposals should primarily be focussed on supporting mixed-use developments.
- The area to the north of the settlement is subject to mining activities and could possibly provide opportunities and small scale mining beneficiation for local residents - this need to be investigated.

OKIEP

- It is proposed that Okiep should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, NababEEP, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg). As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Springbok and/or Steinkopf and *vice-versa*.
- The development pattern (street and residential layout) of Okiep represents a seemingly 'ad-hoc' and fragmented spatial form. It is therefore advised that infill development should be encouraged, supported and reflected by the local municipality.
- The feasibility of small scale farming activities should be investigated. These land uses should preferably be along the border of the settlement area. This will assist with additional food security for the area, but also act as a transitional zone between the core residential area and conservation area.
- Future growth and development in the Okiep area should ideally be focused and concentrated in the direction of Springbok (along the N7) in order to support the notion of functional clustering.

- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Investment and upgrading of the existing clinic to cater for the larger functional region.
- It is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to Springbok and vice versa.
- Historic sites should be recorded by the Heritage Council and strategies should focus on the preservation, renovation and restoration of these buildings and structure. Heritage and cultural tourism should be marketed and promoted.
- The residents of Okiep identified the need for additional and good quality recreational facilities. Possible sites for these facilities should be identified. In general, it is important renovate and upgrade old and dilapidated structures in order to improve the overall image of the settlement area. In addition, a key focus should be on a higher optimisation and utilisation of existing buildings and structures (i.e to encourage mixed-used development, but also support the multi-functional use of existing buildings).

SPRINGBOK

- Springbok should be promoted as the highest order settlement in the Municipality and its image should subsequently be improved as an attractive tourist town, retail and light industry and transport service centre. Springbok can therefore be considered to be the economic heartbeat of the municipal area.
- The Provincial SDF identified Springbok as a growth area with high urban potential which implies that infrastructure investment and spending should ideally focussed in these areas with potential. It is proposed that Springbok should form part of functional rural region 3 (including Springbok, Bergsig, Okiep, Matjieskloof, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Carolusberg).
- In order to steer development and growth, it is pivotal to prepare and implement an Urban Design and landscaping framework for Springbok and surrounds that address amongst others: Building appearance (in particular protecting and where necessary reinstating historic buildings,); Street furniture; Sidewalks; Cycle lanes; Parks, squares and street markets; Public transport interchanges; and Tree planting and landscaping.
- The Urban Design Framework should also include (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework):
 - The CBD, Voortrekker, Inry and Sinagoge Streets and should be linked;
- Bergsig via Inry, Dr Izak van Niekerk, Klip Streets, back over the neck to the Hospital, along Sinagoge Street to Voortrekker Street;
 - The mission area at Matjieskloof should also be investigated to see if it has tourism appeal similar to missions on the Western Cape mission route such as Genadendal, Mamre and Elim.
- Inry Street should be upgraded and a sectoral Spatial Development Plan (SDP) prepared to enable it to develop as an activity street linking Bergsig and the CBD separately from the N7.

- There should be an investigation of the potential link between Bergsig and the CBD via extensions of Klip Street (Bergsig) and Sinagoge Street CBD including a Sectoral SDP. If viable these areas should be planned as an integrated CBD/Tourism precinct. If this investigation suggests that strengthening these links is feasible this project should be motivated for a National Treasury Neighbourhood Development Program Grant (NDPG).
- Land for housing that may be required to address backlogs and future growth should be located in infill land that promotes the compaction and integration of the settlement.
- The diamond and copper beneficiation priority and tourism skills institute projects identified in the LED strategy (2007) would be best located in Springbok. The Industrial area precinct should be investigated as a suitable location for these activities.
- Pedestrian sidewalks, cycle lanes where appropriate and tree planting should be installed along the roads linking Matjieskloof and Bergsig to the CBD.
- To investigate the hosting of a major town festival in Springbok or Steinkopf such as art, culture and music during the peak flower season, as well as regular monthly festivals to provide recreation and entertainment to local residents and also to attract visitors to the area.
- Additional high quality educational facilities (and employment of teachers and trainers) should be expanded and developed as a key priority. This can insure a proper educational opportunity to all people provided that affordable and safe accessibility and accommodation for learners in the region is provided. The feasibility of a tertiary educational facility should also be investigated.
- The upgrading of the existing airport in Springbok can potentially increase the regional, national and international accessibility of the area. Infill and densification should hence be promoted surrounding the upgraded airport.

- Potentially high wind energy generation zones have been identified around Springbok. These areas should be investigated for the development of wind farms.

STEINKOPF

- The Provincial SDF identified Steinkopf as a growth area with high urban potential which implies that infrastructure investment and spending should ideally focussed in these areas with potential. It is proposed that Steinkopf should form part of functional rural region 4. Steinkopf has hence been identified as a second order node.
- The proposed railway line (that links Port Nolloth with Kakamas) is aligned to intersect the Steinkopf area (exact alignment to be confirmed). It is important to liaise with the relevant authorities for the development of a railway station in Steinkopf. This holds considerable economic opportunities for this area.
- Should this line realise, Steinkopf has potential to be developed into an Intermodal Transport Node. Transit Oriented Developments (TOD) should be encouraged surrounding the railway station.
- To prepare an urban design and landscaping framework, which should also include an investigation into upgrades of the following intersections: Spoorweg/Takke Reardon Street? intersection with the R382; Brecher Street intersection to the schools; and the Brecher-Augus Street loop connecting the above two intersections (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework) .
- To direct new housing development to be located as close as possible to the R382, so as to reinforce the current small business node and to intercept traffic to Port Nolloth.
- A Feasibility Study is proposed for a “Gateway to Richtersveld” hub/ information centre to be situated at Steinkopf.

- To investigate the hosting of a major town festival in Springbok or Steinkopf such as art, culture and music during the peak flower season, as well as regular monthly festivals to provide recreation and entertainment to local residents and also to attract visitors to the area.
- Infill development should be supported and promoted.
- Historic sites should be recorded by the Heritage Council and strategies should focus on the preservation, renovation and restoration of these buildings and structure. Heritage and cultural tourism should be marketed and promoted.
- Investigate the feasibility of a future light industrial area (and consider the inclusion of a small-scale agro-processing plant) along the N7.
- Upgrade and integrate the CBD area to cater for local shopping and business needs. The development proposals should primarily be focussed on supporting mixed-use developments.
- To explore mining beneficiation for local residents.
- Upgrading of sport and recreational facilities
- The R382 Transportation corridor from Port Nolloth to Steinkopf, linking with N7 Transportation Corridor, must also be supported and developed.
- Additional high quality educational facilities (and employment of teachers and trainers) should be expanded and developed as a key priority. This can insure a proper educational opportunity to all people provided that affordable and safe accessibility and accommodation for learners in the region is provided.

VIOOLSDRIFT

- Vioolsdrift situated on the northern boundary of the Nama Khoi Municipality, bordering the Orange River and Namibia to the north. This settlement area is however, very remote and isolated from the remainder of the municipal area. It is therefore

proposed that this settlement area be included in Functional rural region 5 which includes a stronger linkage and shared services between Kotzehoop and Vioolsdrift. As part of this functional integration, it is important to develop more efficient public transport systems (shuttle services) to transport residents to Vioolsdrift and *vice-versa*.

- Strategies and frameworks in this area should primarily be focused on uplifting the local residents by investing in human development and encourage the functional integration and shared services with larger urban agglomerations (and functional rural regions). Due to the isolation, remoteness and low population threshold of Vioolsdrift, development strategies should primarily be focussed on developing human capital. In this instance, it is not feasible to invest in the development of hospitals, clinics or schools, but to rather service the area by means of mobile services with trained nurses and doctors that commute to this remote settlement.
- The need was identified to expand the curricula for grades 10 – 12, but the problem is that it is difficult and not viable to present wider curricula in such small areas with a limited number of schoolchildren. In view of the above it is suggested that proper well equipped schools with good teachers and a larger curriculum be established in the main centres. Learners are therefore encouraged to attend school in the main economic centres i.e. Springbok and Steinkopf. Student hostel and places of residence should be made available for these commuting learners, specifically during the school week. This aspect need to be investigated in partnership with the Department of Education, together with a possible solution to financially assist or partially subsidise distant learners.
- To fully utilise existing structures and old empty buildings for educational purposes. But also, to promote the sharing of these facilities across the functional region (the sharing of one school

for Rooiwal and Vioolsdrift). These existing buildings can potentially be converted into learner centres where students can access educational material via improved broad band connections (i.e. e-learning). In addition, the development and implementation of mobile libraries and information centres should provide information and learning material to the area.

- It is suggested that the ICT network should be extended and to develop sufficient capacity and broadband in this area, to provide cyber connectivity and to improve communication.
- The entire region is characterised as a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Mean maximum summer temperatures vary from 24 to 27°C along the coast and to the east of the mountains, to a slightly higher average of 27 to 30°C in the central mountainous areas, and up to more than 31°C in the eastern interior parts (whilst winter temperatures ranges between 20 to 25°C). It can therefore be assumed that the region is fairly exposed to year-round sunlight. Alternative solar energy projects should therefore be investigated and embarked upon in order to reduce the reliance on the grid system.
- Investigate the feasibility of an Orange River water transport system to improve the river connection between Vioolsdrift and further down and up-stream settlements.
- It is important to improve the current public transport systems and to introduce supplementary affordable transport options and shuttle services to transport residents to the major economic hubs, but also between the settlement areas in the functional area viz. Kotzehoop and Vioolsdrift.
- The entire Nama Khoi region can be classified as a “water scarce” area. It is therefore pivotal to continue the current investigations into the water supply from the Orange River and to restore the irrigation systems in Vioolsdrift for local beneficiation. The Orange River system furthermore presents various tourism

opportunities (including eco-and adventure tourism) that should be marketed.

- As mentioned above, the Nama Khoi Local Municipal area is a dry region with weather that is typical of desert and semi-desert areas. Only certain portions of land therefore has potential for crop growing (including Lucerne, dates and runner crops) and ostrich farming and should be utilised to its fullest potential, including the area under irrigation along the Orange River at Vioolsdrift. Intensive agricultural activities should therefore be supported in this region, particularly for their job creation potential. It is furthermore important to promote access to quality habitable and farm land, for local benefit in terms of farming, cultivation and eco-tourism.
- In addition to the above, the feasibility of small scale farming activities (possibly hydroponics and chicken farming) in Vioolsdrift in particular should be investigated. This will assist with additional food security for the area.
- Potentially high wind energy generation zones have been identified to the south of Vioolsdrift. These areas should be investigated for the development of wind farms.
- To enhance Vioolsdrift’s position as an international gateway at the South Africa-Namibia Orange River bridge crossing by (as proposed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework):
 - Encouraging more tourism and retail related activities to serve passing travellers;
 - Promoting adventure tourism, 4x4 overland and canoe overnight base camps;
 - Agri-tourism relating to farm stays on the irrigation farms.
- To prepare an urban design and landscape framework for the settlement and specifically include the section of the N7 forming a gateway into the settlement to function as a single sided activity street, keeping views open to the Orange River. The UDF should guide tree planting, street upgrading and the form and

orientation of any proposals for retail and tourist accommodation that may be submitted.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Aims and objectives of the Local Municipality IWMP

The aim of the IWMP for the Nama-Khoi Local Municipality (NKLM) is to give effect to the objects of the National Environment Management: Waste Act as outlined in Section 2 by managing waste in a holistic and integrated manner that is cost effective and maximises efficiency while minimising health and environmental impacts.

These objects are:

- a) *to protect health, well-being and the environment by providing reasonable measures for—*
 - i. *minimising the consumption of natural resources;*
 - ii. *avoiding and minimising the generation of waste;*
 - iii. *reducing, re-using, recycling and recovering waste;*
 - iv. *treating and safely disposing of waste as a last resort;*
 - v. *preventing pollution and ecological degradation;*
 - vi. *securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development;*
 - vii. *promoting and ensuring the effective delivery of waste services;*
 - viii. *remediating land where contamination presents, or may present, a significant risk of harm to health or the environment: and*
 - ix. *achieving integrated waste management reporting and planning;*
- b) *to ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment;*
- c) *to provide for compliance with the measures set out in paragraph (a); and*

- d) *generally, to give effect to section 24 of the Constitution in order to secure an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being.*

While the local municipality is directly responsible for the delivery of waste management services, it should be noted that due to the small size of the municipality, it has little dedicated technical capacity in terms of waste management. It is therefore necessary for the district to provide a level of technical and strategic support to the local municipality. For this reason, the NKLM IWMP should be understood within the context of the district-level IWMP.

Strategic Proposals

Proposals and priority issues identified are:

Effectively Monitor Waste

Currently, there are no systems in place within the municipality to monitor waste volumes and types. This significantly constrains the ability of the municipality to undertake planning in relation to landfill infrastructure and waste reduction strategies. Furthermore, it represents failure to comply with requirements for generators, handlers, recyclers and disposers of waste to report their waste type and volumes in a certain format, as published under notice 625, in Government Gazette 35583 of 13 August 2012, under section 69(1)(y), (aa) and (ee) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act.

Due to the lack of waste reduction initiatives such as recycling in the local municipality, the immediate challenge in terms of monitoring waste is measuring the volumes and types of waste disposed to landfill. The only industry likely to trigger requirements for reporting on waste generation is the mining industry. As efforts to reduce waste disposed to landfill

achieve fruition, and systems are put in place to record and report on waste streams, it will also become important for composting projects, recyclers and scrap merchants to report on waste streams.

The main challenges facing the local municipality in complying with these requirements are its lack of capacity in terms of:

- Suitably trained staff
- Equipment e.g. weighbridges
- Record-keeping systems

Given this situation, the options that the district needs to consider are the extent of its role in terms of supporting the local municipalities and businesses in setting up systems to monitor waste flows. At the one extreme, the district could clearly communicate reporting requirements to the local municipalities and leave it up to them to develop the skills, source the equipment, and put in place administrative systems to meet these requirements. At the other extreme, given the failure of the local municipalities to meet their legislated responsibilities in relation to monitoring waste, the district could directly intervene to take over this function until such time as the local municipalities are able to fulfil their obligations.

Given the actual capacity constraints that exist at both the district and local municipality level within the NDM, neither of these two approaches is likely to achieve the desired outcome. Instead, the following programme is proposed to achieve effective monitoring of waste within the local municipality:

1. Establish clear responsibility for reporting on waste management – and therefore monitoring of waste streams – by ensuring that a Waste Management Officer (WMO), as required by the NEMA: Waste Act – is designated in the local municipality.

2. Capacitate the WMO through training in the standard reporting requirements of the South African Waste Information System (SAWIS) and develop a reporting system and templates for a district WIS that is compatible with the SAWIS requirements. Such training is offered by the DEA through the South African Waste Information Centre (SAWIC). The training and development of the district WIS to be overseen and facilitated by the district WMO.
3. Build the technical capacity to monitor waste by training local municipality technical staff in techniques for sampling waste streams and using containers to estimate waste volumes and types. Training is offered by SAWIC and should be facilitated by the District WMO. The district to investigate the viability of purchasing one or more portable weighbridges to assist in quantifying waste streams.

The implementation of this programme should be coordinated through quarterly meetings of a district waste forum constituted of WMOs and convened by the district WMO. It is recommended that monitoring of waste generated by mines is accomplished by Environmental Monitoring Inspectors (EMIs) appointed by the district, and coordinated by the district WMO. Of particular concern here, considering the reliance of the municipality on groundwater resources is the risk of hazardous mining wastes contaminating ground water supplies.

Improved landfill management and waste disposal

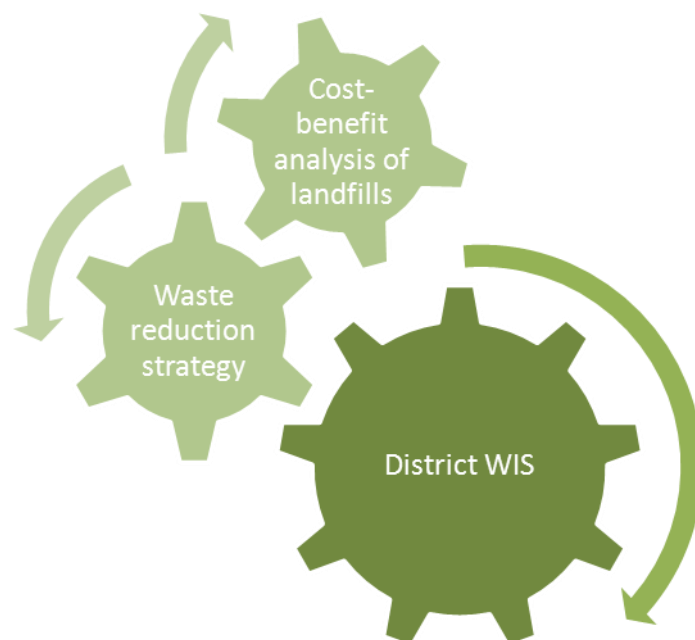
District municipalities are responsible for developing regionalisation strategies for landfill infrastructure and providing oversight to ensure landfill management by local municipalities is compliant with the Waste Act. As has already been noted in the gaps and need analysis (section 3 of this plan) the dispersed nature of human settlements within the district has resulted in large number of low volume landfill sites constructed and

operating to low technical specifications, and problems with licensing and compliance.

To address this situation, it is necessary that a cost-benefit analysis is performed of each landfill site to determine suitability for replacement by waste transfer stations and/or waste drop-off points. The nature of such an exercise depends on:

- Optimisation of waste streams at a district level, and should take place once an effective district WIS is in place.
- The potential impact of waste reduction measures such as recycling and composting.

Figure 1: Components of landfill regionalisation strategy



The cost benefit analysis of regionalisation of landfill management therefore should dovetail with the development of a district recycling strategy. The district municipality will need to determine whether sufficient internal capacity exists to undertake such an analysis, or whether support is available from the DEA or other funding sources such as the Green Fund to finance the procurement of a specialist service provider. The technical complexity and scope of the work involved suggests that procurement of a service provider should be the preferred option.

Responsibility for licensing landfills within Nama-Khoi local municipality is the responsibility of the local WMO, but the district should monitor this through the district waste forum. The district EMIs, reporting to the district WMO and in partnership with the Nama-Khoi WMOs, should be responsible for monitoring compliance with the licensing requirements.

Community awareness programmes

The community should be active participants in waste management, and community awareness is of particular importance in:

- Reducing illegal dumping and littering
- Safe disposal of domestic hazardous wastes
- Waste minimisation and recycling

With support from the district, Nama-Khoi local municipality can raise community awareness around waste by:

1. Sourcing and disseminating national media resources and producing media more sensitive to the local context.
2. Engaging with businesses around raising awareness and implementing the provisions in the Consumer Protection Act for the safe disposal of consumer products that cannot be disposed of in domestic waste streams.

3. Engaging with national recycling programmes such as those run by REDISA and the ROSE foundation to establish a local presence for these programmes.
4. Promulgation and implement municipal by-laws around waste.
5. Promoting the eco-schools programme within the local municipality.

Promote waste minimisation, reuse and recycling

The reduction of waste disposed to landfill is a central plank of the National Waste Management Strategy that should be taken up by local municipalities in their integrated waste management plans. The low volumes of waste and widely dispersed nature of settlements within Nama-Khoi have constrained investment in recycling infrastructure, with the end-point buyers of recyclables located in urban centres such as Cape Town and Port Elizabeth that are a long distance from the local municipality. Furthermore, there is very little integrated waste management planning by the local municipality.

The current situation of informal scavenging of predominately scrap metal from landfill sites is undesirable. However, the capacity of the local municipality to independently act as a catalyst for the development of recycling value streams is extremely limited. The relatively low volumes of waste (a consequence of both the municipality's small population and its relative poverty) in the local municipality suggests that district-level strategies for consolidating recyclable waste streams may be needed to improve the commercial viability of recycling, rather than local municipal strategies. This complements the goal of developing a regionalisation strategy for landfill infrastructure, and it is therefore recommended that a service provider appointed to develop the regionalisation strategy should also be tasked with developing a district waste reduction strategy. Such a strategy should provide the basis for a waste reduction programme that:

- Maximises opportunities for small, medium and micro enterprise (SMME) development and job creation through recycling and reuse of waste
- Identifies opportunities for subsidising recycling through Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWP), and incorporates current proposals and recycling projects
- Includes composting projects and community food gardens to reduce the disposal of organic waste to landfill and enhance food security in vulnerable communities.

The waste reduction strategy should be authorised at the district level, but must be taken up in the integrated waste management plans of the local municipality. Implementation of the strategy will be coordinated by the district WMO through the district waste forum.

Sustainable funding of waste management

Due to the local dynamics of the NDM – in particular, the small and widely dispersed human settlements and low revenue base, there is a need for the district municipality to not only monitor the financing of waste management by local municipalities, but also to raise finance to support district-level waste management programmes, particularly in relation regionalisation of landfill infrastructure and waste reduction. As has been described in the preceding strategic proposals for these aspects of the IWMP, in the particular context of the NDM there are compelling reasons for elevating certain aspects of integrated waste management planning to the level of the district due to the limited technical capacity and small population of some of the local municipality.

While ownership, maintenance and operation of infrastructure and vehicles is and should remain largely the responsibility of the local municipality, where infrastructure such as portable weighbridges or waste transfer stations are shared between local municipalities, the district may have a role to play in raising MIG finance. The district should

also prepare proposals, and assist the local municipality in the preparation of proposals, to other sources of finance, including the Green Fund and the DEA's EPIP programme, particular with respect to financing recycling plans.

Through the district waste forum, the district WMO should also provide training to the local WMO and monitor the budgets of the local municipality to ensure that:

- Waste management functions are adequately budgeted for, including the maintenance and operation of infrastructure, equipment and vehicles.
- An up-to-date register of indigent households is maintained, and reflected in budget proposals to National Treasury.
- Revenue from waste tariffs is ring-fenced and the relationship between this income, as supplemented by transfers from National Treasury with respect to indigent households, and expenditure on waste management services is monitored, with tariffs being adjusted where necessary in accordance with principles of social equity.

Enhanced waste collection by local municipalities

Collection of waste is a direct responsibility of local municipalities; however the district municipality should monitor delivery of these services and support local municipalities where necessary. In particular, the district through its EMLs should ensure that waste collection services are delivered according to the prescribed national standards, including those for the provision of free basic services to indigent households. The quarterly meetings of the district waste forum can serve as a potentially useful site for reporting and coordination in this respect, and should track progress in relation to compliance with the Waste Act by the local

municipality, including the drafting of local by-laws with respect to compliant waste collection standards, and the enforcement of these. There is a clear need and opportunity for the district, through the person of the district WMO, to provide support and guidance to the local municipality in ensuring that implementation of the Nama-Khoi IWMPs is aligned with the district IWMP, and the strategic planning processes with respect to regionalisation of landfill infrastructure and recycling that are envisaged in the district plan

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The aim of the Nama Khoi Emergency Plan is to outline a plan of action for the efficient deployment and co-ordination of the Municipal services, role players and personnel to provide the earliest possible response in order to:

- (1) Protect and preserve life and property
- (2) Minimise the effects of the emergency or disaster on the Nama Khoi Municipality area of jurisdiction
- (3) Restore essential services

Linkage with the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality

Both the Municipal Systems Act and the Disaster Management Act requires the inclusion of this plan into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality.

It would however not be practical to include the complete Disaster Management Plan with all its annexures within the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality. Therefore the complete plan can be considered as an annexure to the IDP, while this core document without annexures will be submitted for inclusion within the IDP document.

Local Economic Development

Opportunity Analysis

The purpose of this section is to identify potential development opportunities in the Nama Khoi LM, based on the current situation within the municipality, as detailed in the preceding situation analysis. A SWOT analysis and a local sectoral potential analysis will help to determine the development potential within the Nama Khoi Municipal area.

The analysis seeks to identify supply and demand factors to assess market opportunities based on the gap between existing and potential levels of development and by reviewing the resource base for potential exploitation and beneficiation, i.e. extent, location, utilization and opportunities. In addition constraints to development such as the impact of HIV/Aids on the demographic profile, exploitation of resource base, international market influences, environmental degradation, lack of entrepreneurial skills and poverty are identified.

SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis is a commonly used tool used to facilitate a strategic review of a particular organisation. It is a high-level exercise that identifies strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the organisation. The strengths and weaknesses are internal factors that the organisation may control. Opportunities and threats are those factors external to the organisation and therefore the organisation has little or no control over these macro environment factors.

The SWOT analysis does not identify what should be done. Rather, it provides a framework for identifying where strategic opportunities may exist and how to avoid weaknesses inherent in the organisation or external threats from limiting future expansion and growth. The purpose

of the SWOT analysis is to identify and assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the Nama Khoi LM development.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Weaknesses

- Water shortages
- High poverty situation
- Low rainfall
- Arid to semi-arid land with low carrying capacity
- Electricity outages/surges
- Lack of cell phone signal in some areas
- Land reform taking place too slowly
- Skills gap within the local population
- Municipal owned land is not being used for its best strategic uses
- Mostly gravel roads
- Lack of jobs and economic development
- Seasonality of working opportunities
- Lack of support for emerging entrepreneurs
- Lack of access to land for local residents
- Lack of integrated domestic and international marketing of the area
- Fragmentation of tourism industry
- Lack of access to good health care
- Lack of sport and recreational facilities
- Poor quality of education
- High cost of land
- Very poor public transport network
- Low institutional capacity (municipal workforce & budget)
- Poor resourcing of LED strategies
- Increasing drug related crimes

- High levels of teenage pregnancy
- High dependency on social grants and wage income by the poor
- Geographically dispersed small population and far from sources of industrial inputs and from markets
- Undiversified economy: over-dependence on mining and government services sectors
- Virtually non-existent manufacturing industry
- Low income levels and low spending capabilities

Strengths

- High quality & unspoiled environment
- Diversity of scenic landscapes and vast amounts of open land
- Historical networks linked mainly to agricultural history (Khoi-San)
- Diversity of local cultures
- Sun – renewable energy potential
- Flowers – flower season
- Abundant labour
- Springbok is a thriving town
- N7 link to Namibia
- Kleinsee – future Mari culture potential?

Threats

- Climate change that will impact on water resources and agricultural activities
- Water supply
- Water quality
- Political dynamics/uncertainties
- Narrowing agriculture profit margins
- Fluctuations in tourism industry
- Global uncertainty of economic conditions

- Fluctuations in Rand cycles
- Brain-drain as individuals from the Northern Cape migrate from scarcity of business, finance, technical skills, and so forth

Opportunities

- Growth in tourism (N7 link to Namibia)
- Unexploited mineral opportunities
- Brand development
- Strengthening local government spheres
- EPWP, SETAs and learnerships
- Renewable energy
- Mariculture
- Opportunities for technology to fill gaps
- Agro-processing and technology innovations (i.e. drought resistant crops)
- Eco-tourism
- Expand on and coordinate SMME support services

Opportunity Potential Analysis

OPPORTUNITIES

Mining & Quarrying

- Mining is a declining sector with major mining companies pulling out of the area. There are some minerals in the Nama Khoi LM that have never been exploited but feasibility studies would need to be conducted if these opportunities were to be taken forward
- There are also limited skilled people in the Nama Khoi LM and this may pose a threat to the sustainability of small-scale mining projects

- There is a possibility to negotiate with large mines to improve small miners access to claims but the lack of skills will need to be resolved
- Working granite dumps
- Recycle copper and granite dumps
- Local contracting rehabilitation of mining sites
- Building factories to mill minerals
- Milling minerals local adds more value
- Institutional arrangements to stimulate economic development
- Employing local unemployed in projects

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation

- Community shopping centres
- The trade of small scale agricultural produce
- Arts and crafts for the tourism market
- The Namakwa Mall has not been constructed yet because there is not enough electricity available to power the Mall. Renewable energy plants will not be implemented soon so there is the option of looking at a solar roof for the Mall
- There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own businesses and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure (Development of an SMME strategy)
- Small-scale industrial opportunities for local business in Springbok

Community, Social & Personal Services; & General Government

- There is a shortage of qualified medical staff / personnel and the ambulance services are very poor.
- Education, public transport, water and communication services are also poor, especially in the more remote settlements

- There are opportunities then to focus on water saving technologies, renewable energy, better educational opportunities, better health services, upgrading roads and communication infrastructure, and increasing job opportunities to improve the tax base of the municipality
- Skills Centre with a database of local labour & skills that can be used by outside contractors or local businesses
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services
- Opportunities exist to expand business services within Springbok, Bergsig and Matjieskloof so as to lessen the dependence of having to travel to Upington; and then to improve public transport so that remote communities can have access to these services
- There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own businesses and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure

Transport, Storage & Communication

- Public transport
- Cellphone towers are also needed, as well as more opportunities to access the internet (i.e. Internet Cafes, computer literacy in schools, etc)
- Internet Cafes
- Upgrade Springbok Airport

Tourism

- Eco-tourism – vast open land, unique natural flora and a number of national parks and conservancies.

- Adventure tourism – 4X4 trails, hiking & fishing, particularly if linked to the south-north route from the Western Cape into Namibia.
- Historical and cultural tourism – the rich heritage of the Khoi San/Nama people, as well as the mining museums which showcase the history of Diamond Mining and settlement in the area (Okiep is the oldest copper mine town in SA).
- Energy tourism – if the wind and solar farms are developed
- Tourism Information Centre
- Arts & Craft Centre in Nababeep & Steinkopf
- 4X4 route linked to cultural activities
- Nababeep & Okiep historical tourism development
- Waterfall Development near Nababeep
- Hot Water Spring at Steinkopf
- There is a mine hole in Nababeep – upgrade this to a tourism attraction
- A tourism strategy for the Nama Khoi LM that is linked to tourism strategies of the other Namakwa DM areas will improve the linkages between attractions

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

- Removal of alien vegetation along rivers (specifically Prosopis)
- Grow vegetables in tyres (food security project)
- Community gardens
- Crop farming
- Paprika processing
- Kraalbos/ Snail farming & beneficiation (shampoo, soap, vaseline)
- When Kleinsee is incorporated into the Nama Khoi LM's jurisdiction there will be opportunities within the mariculture industry to develop. This will also require market linkages and improved transport nodes

- There is also the need for better support of SMMEs to start their own farms and continual support to ensure the sustainability of these ventures. This will have to be linked to the availability of basic infrastructure

Electricity, Gas & Water

- Improving the water sources and water infrastructure within the Nama Khoi LM area
- Capturing storm water runoff
- Construct reservoirs
- Remove alien vegetation along water courses
- Solar power plants, especially towards Vioolsdrift
- Wind farm developments
- Solar cookers
- Solar water geysers
- Solar water pumps

Legislation requires the inclusion of sector plans into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality.

It would however not be practical to include all Sector plans with all its annexures within the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality. Therefore the complete plans can be considered as an annexure to the IDP, while this core document without annexures will be submitted for inclusion within the IDP document.

NEED ANALYSIS PER TOWN

WARD 1: CONCORDIA

- Upgrading of oxidation ponds.
- Address Human Settlement Backlog/ Construction of low cost houses/ Rectification of low cost houses
- Upgrading of sport facilities
- Upgrading and construction of new water reticulation-Tweefontein-East
- Survey of new ervens Jacobs Garden
- Internal services for existing and new stands
- Construction of new water reticulation-Tweefontein-West
- Upgrading of roads and construction of storm water facilities
- Construction of new main electrical substation
- Kerbing of main road and construction of walk-ways
- Street lighting- Wheel Julia Road
- Construction of speed tables
- Granite processing/ crusher
- Removal of illegal waste dumps
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Upgrade tourist attractions- Levy hall museum, Orbicule area
- Upgrade Small business complex- additional phases
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC)- irrigation land

WARD 2 & 3: STEINKOPF

- Services to 500 new surveyed stands – 100 stands
- Survey new ervens
- Internal services for 54 surveyed ervens
- Upgrading of oxidation ponds Fencing & Securing, Pictograms, warning signs
- Upgrading of existing storm water infrastructure
- Street lighting - Solar
- Surfacing of roads
- Rooiberg Research project
- Upgrading of existing multipurpose centre (Sports and recreation, internet café/self- service centre, SMME's, indoor pools).
- Construction of a Small Business Centre
- Incorporation of Eskom Electricity network
- Irrigation water from sewerage ponds
- Alternatives for Backup water
- Removal of illegal waste dumps
- Infrastructure for food security projects- Operation Hunger land
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Construction of taxi stops facilities
- Upgrading of tourism attractions
- Upgrading, expanding, fencing and securing of cemeteries
- Kraalbos processing

GOODHOUSE

- Supply of Water
- Upgrading water purification plant.
- Upgrading of water storage capacity.
- Upgrading and tar of access road

- Survey of new ervens
- Street lighting
- Facilitate feasibility study of cell phone network coverage (Vodacom, MTN and Cell C)
- FM Radio network
- Incorporation of ESKOM Electricity network.
- Surfacing of roads
- Establish new sport facility
- Feasibility study for new oxidation ponds
- Sewer network
- Housing- supply of services
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC)
- Road Signs
- Fencing and securing of cemetery & sport facilities

VIOOLSDRIFT

- Upgrading water purification plant.
- Street lighting
- Building of new houses
- Establish/ Expansion of cemetery
- Surfacing of roads (Paving)
- SMME Development
- FM radio network
- Town Planning
- Construction of new houses & rectification
- Upgrading of water storage capacity
- Incorporation of ESKOM Electricity network.
- Sport facilities
- Road Signs
- Establish new sport facility

- Feasibility study for new oxidation ponds/ Utilisation of existing ponds
- Sewer network
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC)
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Fencing and securing of cemeteries

ROOIWAL

- Streetlighting
- Upgrading and tar of access road
- Upgrading of clinic
- Services to new stands
- Random municipal services (service points)
- Fencing and securing of cemetery & sport facilities
- Building of new houses & rectification
- Incorporation of ESKOM Electricity network.
- Upgrading water purification plant.
- Upgrading of water storage capacity.
- Establish new sport facility
- Feasibility study for new oxidation ponds
- Sewer network
- Upgrading of roads – Road signs
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC)
- Facilitate feasibility study of cell phone network coverage (Vodacom, MTN and Cell C)
- FM Radio network
- Road Signs

HENKRIES

- Health Services
- Telephone/ cell phone network coverage (Vodacom, MTN and Cell C)
- Upgrading of access road

WARD 3: BULLETRAP

- Water Services (Bulk water supply from N7)
- Sanitation services (oxidation ponds- sewerage systems)-
- Construction of new storm water infrastructure
- Surfacing of roads (gravelling, paving and bitumen seals) -
- Incorporation of ESKOM Electricity network
- Street lighting
- Town planning/Spatial Development
- Removal of illegal waste dumps
- Upgrading, expanding and fencing of cemetery
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Land for food security projects (infrastructure)
- Upgrading of tourist attractions
- Upgrading and establish of sport facilities
- Embark on Government Solar Water Heating and renewable energy

WARD 4: SPRINGBOK

- Upgrading Main Electrical Sub-station
- Fencing and securing oxidation ponds
- Construction of internal electricity network
- Industrial Area: All services, street lighting
- Street lighting (Doornpoort, Springbok to Matjieskloof, Springbok to Bergsig)
- Upgrading of storm water facilities.

- Upgrading of roads(Upgrading Tolweg, 1St Ave (Spar), Berg street (Spar- Shoprite)
- Upgrading of roads, walkways, speed bumps
- Fencing and secure of tourist attractions
- Fencing of new cemetery
- Spatial Planning (Parking areas)
- Sport Facility(Demolishing of stables, Upgrading of fence)
- Removal of alien plants
- Traffic Lights (Springbok Lodge, Toyota/Shoprite/HSN/Midas , Spar)

CAROLUSBERG

- Upgrading Main Electrical Sub-station
- Crèche – Old Post Office building
- Fencing and securing waste water pump stations
- Construction of internal electricity network at newly surveyed stands
- Upgrade street-lighting
- Town planning/ Spatial Development
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities
- Information and self-service Centre (Libraries)
- Street names, tar, speeds bumps, traffic signs
- Expand and Upgrading of a Sports Complex
- New cemetery
- New Clinic/ upgrading of existing clinic
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens.
- Fencing and secure of tourist attraction
- Removal of illegal waste dumps

FONTEINTJIE

- Construction of access road/ Main road
- Mobile clinic
- Library
- Construction of internal electricity network at newly surveyed stands
- Incorporation of ESKOM electricity network
- Upgrade street-lighting
- Upgrading of water systems
- Sewerage reticulation
- Town planning/ Spatial Development.
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities.
- Street names, speed bumps, traffic signs
- Upgrading of internal roads
- Information and self-service Centre (Libraries)
- Establish of new Sports Complex
- New cemetery
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens)
- Cell phone network

WARD 5: BERGSIG

- Town planning/Spatial Development/ Commonage land (housing)- All services
- Fencing and securing oxidation ponds
- Sewerage reticulation
- Construction of internal electricity network and sports facility
- Upgrade street-lighting
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities
- Upgrading of streets/ tar, traffic signs, street names, speeds bumps in certain areas
- Expand and upgrading of Sports Complex

- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Infrastructure for food security projects- equip borehole for tunnel farming project
- Fencing and secure of tourist attractions
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)

WARD 6: OKIEP/ROOIWINKEL/ KOUROEP

- Build of student accommodation at TVET college
- Proclamation of Vaalhoek Road
- Upgrade internal electricity(White City, Rocky Ridge)
- Upgrade all street lighting (Solar panel)
- Upgrade internal electricity transformer (Rooiwinkel)
- Survey of New ervens – 500 Green fields (180 Vaalhoek, 70 Rooiwinkel,50 Kouroep,50 Skietbank,150 Okiep)
- New ervens: Infill sites – (Brakputs, Kamp 4, Vaalhoek 1)
- Upgrade of water storage capacity (Rocky Ridge, Vaalhoek 1 & 2, Rooiwinkel)
- Sewerage reticulation (Rocky Ridge, Kamp 5, Kamp 4, Brakputs, Vaalhoek 1&2)
- Upgrading of old sewerage reticulation(OCC): (Snoektown, Hoofweg)
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities (Vaalhoek 1, Hibiscus street, Rocky Ridge, Kouroep, Rooiwinkel)
- Construction of low water bridges (Rooiwinkel, Kouroep)
- Construction of bus shelters (Kouroep, Vaalhoek, Skietbank)
- Water reticulation (Vaalhoek 1)
- Information and self-service centre Library
- Upgrade of library (Okiep, Rooiwinkel)
- Mobile library (Kouroep, Skietbank)
- Recreation hall (Rooiwinkel, Skietbank)
- Upgrading of swimming pool

- Mobile Clinic (Kouroep)
- Expand and upgrading of Sports Complex (Pavilion)
- Sport facilities (Rooiwinkel)
- Establish parks and gardens (Rooiwinkel, Kouroep, Kamp 4)
- Building of low cost Housing: (300 RDP Houses, 210 Okiep, 35 Rooiwinkel, 30 Kouroep, 25 Skietbank)
- Rectification of houses
- Paving of roads (Vaalhoek 2&1, Rocky Ridge, Rooiwinkel, Kouroep, Skietbank, Kamp 4)
- Replace dry toilet system with flush toilets
- Upgrade of streets speed bumps (Skoolstraat, Vaalhoek 1&2, Kamp 4, Kamp 5)
- Trade Centre
- **Commonage:** Upgrade roads on Farms (DeDraai, Eendoorn, Narrap, Slaaihoek, Ghabas, Henneford)
 Replace dams on farms with 10000L Green water tanks (De Draai, Eendoorn)
 Equip Narrap, Slaaihoek, Ghabas, and Henneford with 10000L Green water tanks
 Replace water reticulation on farms (De Draai, Eendoorn Equip Narrap, Slaaihoek, Ghabas, Henneford with water reticulation)
 Drill 2 Boreholes on De Draai, and 2 boreholes on Eendoorn Equip boreholes with solar panel pumps on De Draai and Eendoorn
 Drill 1 Borehole on each of Narrap, Slaaihoek, Ghabas, Henneford, Equip boreholes on Narrap, Slaaihoek, Ghabas, and Henneford with solar panel pumps
 Repair camp fences on De Draai and Eendoorn Equip Narrap, Slaaihoek, Ghabas Henneford with fencing
 Repair border fencing on De Draai and Eendoorn Equip Narrap, Slaaihoek, Ghabas, Henneford with border fencing
 Equip farmhouses with lighting (solar panels)
- Rehabilitation of mining waste dumps
- Maintenance and Fencing of oxidation ponds
- Fencing of cemetery
- Upgrading Freedom park in Skietbank
- Removal of illegal waste dumps
- Facilitate agriculture projects (In co-operation with sector departments, IDC) – irrigation land on Narap and Kalkfontein

WARD 7: MATJIESKLOOF

- Upgrading of external electricity networks
- Upgrading of internal electricity networks
- Street lightning- RONDOMSKRIK
- Electrification of new stands (water and sewerage already installed)
- Sewer networks at newly surveyed stands
- Water networks at newly surveyed stands
- Electrical networks at newly surveyed stands
- Construction of new storm water infrastructure
- Surfacing of roads (Paving)
- New Community/Multi-purpose Centre- soup kitchen
- Upgrading of Sport Complex
- New cemetery- filling, fencing & securing
- Upgrading of existing clinic
- Taxi stops along route
- Pedestrian crossings- Kleinzee/ Komaggas road
- Speed bumps & street names, traffic signs

VAALWATER

- Fencing and securing oxidation ponds
- Sewerage reticulation (7de Laan)
- Construction of internal electricity network
- Upgrade street-lighting & High mass lightning
- Town planning/Spatial Development (Business stands)- All Services
- Upgrading and construction of new storm water facilities & (5) pedestrian bridges
- Speed bumps & traffic signs
- Upgrading of streets
- TV reception
- Telephone lines (Telkom)
- Housing & Rectification
- Fencing & securing of new cemetery (as well as existing cemetery)
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)
- Information and self-service Centre (Libraries)
- Taxis stands (X3)
- Surveying of commonage land for irrigation purposes
- Infrastructure for food security projects
- Recycling
- Soup kitchen

WARD 8: KOMAGGAS

- Upgrading of water network
- Upgrading of oxidation ponds. (Finalize upgrading)
- Building of 300 Houses
- Expansion of Sewer networks
- Upgrading, expanding and fencing of cemeteries
- Upgrading & establishing of sports complex
- Upgrading of existing storm water infrastructure- pedestrian bridge, speed tables, road safety
- Surfacing of roads (paving)
- Tar of road to Kleinzee T-junction
- Street lighting (Removal of mass lights)
- Rehabilitation of Wetland/ Cleaning of rivers
- Infrastructure for food security projects
- Upgrading electricity supply to water pump station
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (Labor intensive methods and environmental education)
- Rehabilitation of landfill sites
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Incorporation of Eskom electricity network.
- Upgrading of tourism attractions- Die Brand- Arts & crafts centre- multipurpose tourist centre
- Embark on Government Solar Water Heating and renewable energy (Wind Farm)
- Incorporation of Eskom electricity network
- Building of high school
- Building of new police station

BUFFELSRIVIER

- Upgrading of electricity supply to Eskom
- Upgrading of existing storm water infrastructure
- Building of 250 Houses
- Upgrading of oxidation ponds.
- Town Planning
- Sewer networks
- Upgrading of existing storm water infrastructure
- Surfacing of internal roads (Paving)
- Upgrading of access road to town (Public works)
- Incorporation of Eskom electricity network.
- Street lighting
- Upgrading electricity supply to water pump station
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (Labour intensive methods)
- Infrastructure for food security projects
- Planting trees, establish parks and gardens
- Upgrading of tourism attractions- multipurpose Centre
- Upgrading, expanding and fencing of cemeteries
- Upgrading of sports facilities
- Embark on Government Solar Water Heating and renewable energy

WARD 9: NABABEEP

- Access to housing (address Human Settlement Backlog)/Subsidy houses (526-200) 350 – Disabled friendly and women sensitive.
- Upgrading of sewerage system (Recycling methods)
- Upgrading of Main Electrical Sub-station
- Upgrading of swimming pool, tennis courts, netball courts, sports Complex and integration with DSAC
- Relocation of Sonop (Green Field Project)
- Construction of new oxidation ponds: NababEEP West
- Regular maintenance of existing roads
- Town Planning: Survey of 150 ervens in Commando Street, Brickfield area
- Internal services for existing and new stands
- Upgrade internal services (electricity, water and sewerage) in Sonop
- Waste water treatment plant upgrade (Waste water for irrigation of sport facilities/parks, development of Ronel- and Hillstreet) parks (planting of trees, establish parks and gardens)
- Expanded Public Works Programs – Building of streets and stone pitching for storm water
- Removal of illegal waste dumps (labour intensive methods)
- Development golf facilities
- Erection of stables for stray animal
- Facilitate agriculture projects (in co-operation with sector departments, IDC) – irrigation land
- Construction of Small Business Complex in partnership with relevant stakeholders

○ Economic Development Project

- NababEEP Cable car project
- Granite waste processing plant
- Agri Park Project – Crop, Lucerne and Lavender Production
- Sewerage Plant Projects – Compos production, Flower project, solid waste and water Recycling,
- Business Leadership Development with relevant stakeholders
- Nama Heritage research, Education and Exhibition Centre with relevant stakeholders.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS ANALYSIS NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY IDP	
SECTOR	SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY/STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFIED NEEDS-
ENVIRONMENT AND LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance environmental management institutional capacity. ➤ Address waste disposal environmental issues ➤ Prevent water pollution (need for water quality monitoring). ➤ Address environmental issues/impacts related to development projects (ensure legal procedures followed). ➤ Remove alien invasive plants. ➤ Promote environmental awareness. ➤ Upgrade and develop new cemeteries ➤ Register landfill sites ➤ Climate Change Awareness Programs and support for eco school program. ➤ Promote waste recycling within the area.
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upgrade roads and associated storm water drainage in jurisdiction area. ➤ Upgrade water storage and sanitation services in jurisdiction area. ➤ Upgrade water supply in jurisdiction area. ➤ Provide electricity in jurisdiction areas. ➤ Upgrade electricity supply in jurisdiction area. ➤ Upgrade sanitation services in jurisdiction area. ➤ Purchase additional equipment (in order to provide and/or maintain essential infrastructure services). ➤ Promote and facilitate the provision of integrated human settlements within Nama Khoi area. ➤ Renewable energy

ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitate job creation and LED (to address high unemployment rate). ➤ Promote tourism ➤ Promote small business development ➤ Investigate feasibility of recycling mine dumps, establishing small new mines and the prospecting for other minerals. ➤ Support existing government departments projects ➤ Promote Private Public Partnerships ➤ Participate in the Operation Phakisa project ➤ Participate in the war on poverty project ➤ Support sustainable livelihoods programs such as food gardens and one household one hectar program.
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide additional sports and recreational facilities ➤ Provide additional community facilities (multipurpose community halls and libraries) ➤ Mitigate the risk of disasters. ➤ Traffic services
INSTITUTIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote special programs: gender equality, youth, elderly, women, disabilities ➤ Enhance institutional capacity - human resources and financial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compile a human resources database; - Finalize organizational structure; - Conduct job evaluations; - Implement safe working conditions; ➤ Upgrade office accommodation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refurbish existing buildings; - Provide additional office space

Nama Khoi Municipality Capital Budget

Vote Description	Ref	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Current Year 2018/19				2019/20 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2019/20	Budget Year +1 2020/21	Budget Year +2 2021/22
R thousand	1										
Capital expenditure - Vote											
-Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - Municipal Manager		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Financial Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Community Services: Community Development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Community Services: Public Safety		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services		-	-	-	14,384	28,714	28,714	28,714	22,537	12,758	6,961
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	-	-	-	14,384	28,714	28,714	28,714	22,537	12,758	6,961
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - Municipal Manager		-	12	-	-	13,110	13,110	13,110	593	-	-
Vote 2 - Financial Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		826	1,155	121	-	1,740	1,740	1,740	250	-	-
Vote 4 - Community Services: Community Development		2,156	117	-	-	595	595	595	1,120	-	-
Vote 5 - Community Services: Public Safety		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services		21,073	15,098	21,327	9,000	9,020	9,020	9,020	4,508	1,920	8,983
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		24,055	16,382	21,448	9,000	24,464	24,464	24,464	6,471	1,920	8,983
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		24,055	16,382	21,448	23,384	53,178	53,178	53,178	29,009	14,678	15,943
Capital Expenditure - Functional											
Governance and administration		826	1,166	121	-	14,849	14,849	14,849	750	-	-
Executive and council		-	12	-	-	13,110	13,110	13,110	-	-	-
Finance and administration		826	1,155	121	-	1,740	1,740	1,740	750	-	-

Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		2,156	117	–	–	595	595	595	1,120	–	–
Community and social services		–	117	–	–	595	595	595	–	–	–
Sport and recreation		2,156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public safety		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,120	–	–
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		12,728	2,453	–	3,902	3,922	3,922	3,922	4,706	2,934	2,610
Planning and development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	–	–
Road transport		12,728	2,453	–	3,902	3,922	3,922	3,922	4,613	2,934	2,610
Environmental protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services		8,345	12,645	21,327	19,482	33,812	33,812	33,812	22,433	11,744	13,333
Energy sources		6,544	3,089	21,327	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,957	2,398	2,026
Water management		1,253	84	–	7,250	16,580	16,580	16,580	4,283	4,457	6,957
Waste water management		549	9,268	–	8,232	13,232	13,232	13,232	14,193	4,890	4,351
Waste management		–	204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Other</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	24,055	16,382	21,448	23,384	53,178	53,178	53,178	29,009	14,678	15,943
Funded by:											
National Government		21,350	14,787	21,327	23,384	37,714	37,714	37,714	27,483	14,678	15,943
Provincial Government		–	117	–	–	475	475	475	52	–	–
District Municipality		–	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers and grants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	4	21,350	15,404	21,327	23,384	38,189	38,189	38,189	27,536	14,678	15,943
Borrowing	6	–	–	–	–	13,989	13,989	13,989	–	–	–
Internally generated funds		2,705	978	121	–	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,473	–	–
Total Capital Funding	7	24,055	16,382	21,448	23,384	3,178	53,178	53,178	29,009	14,678	15,943

Nama Khoi Capital Budget

Function	Project Description	Project Number	MTSF Service Outcome	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	Current Year 2018/19 Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2019/20	Budget Year +1 2020/21	Budget Year +2 2021/22
Parent municipality:										
List all capital projects grouped by Function										
Electricity	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastructure:MV Networks	86301	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	MV Networks	Ward 8	–	478	478	–
Electricity	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastructure:MV Networks	86302	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	HV Substations	Ward 4	4,000	3,478	1,920	2,026
Roads	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Roads Infrastructure:Roads	86601	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Roads	Ward 5	3,902	4,561	2,934	2,610
Water Distribution	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Water Supply Infrastructure:Boreholes	86801	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Boreholes	Ward 8	–	348	–	6,957
Water Distribution	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Water Supply Infrastructure:Distribution	86802	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Distribution	Ward 8	–	1,848	1,848	–
Administrative and Corporate Support	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Furniture and Office Equipment	26104	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	To provide a framework for Municipal Transformation and Institution development	Furniture and Office Equipment	Whole of the Municipality	–	150	–	–
Sewerage	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Sanitation Infrastructure:Pump Station	86902	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Pump Station	Ward 6	–	300	–	–

Sewerage	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Sanitation Infrastructure:Pump Station	86903	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Pump Station	Ward 4	–	150	–	–
Sewerage	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Sanitation Infrastructure:Pump Station	86904	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Pump Station	Ward 3	–	180	–	–
Sewerage	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Sanitation Infrastructure:Waste Water Treatment Works	86901	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Waste Water Treatment Works	Ward 9	5,000	11,522	–	–
Storm Water Management	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Storm water Infrastructure:Storm water Conveyance	86701	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Storm water Conveyance	Ward 5	–	998	978	870
Water Storage	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Water Supply Infrastructure:Reservoirs	86803	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Reservoirs	Ward 8	–	2,087	2,609	–
Roads	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Machinery and Equipment	86602	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Machinery and Equipment	Whole of the Municipality	–	52	–	–
Sewerage	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Sanitation Infrastructure:Reticulation	86905	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Reticulation	Ward 6	–	1,043	3,912	3,480
Housing	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Other Assets:Housing:Social Housing	32501	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Social Housing	Ward 4	–	1,120	–	–
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Computer Equipment	72401	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To institutionalise community-based planning at strategic and operational levels	Computer Equipment	Administrative or Head Office (Including Satellite Offices)	–	45	–	–
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Furniture and Office Equipment	72402	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To institutionalise community-based planning at strategic and operational levels	Furniture and Office Equipment	Administrative or Head Office (Including Satellite Offices)	–	48	–	–

						Offices)				
Administrative and Corporate Support	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Furniture and Office Equipment	70101	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To provide a framework for Municipal Transformation and Institution development	Furniture and Office Equipment	Whole of the Municipality	1,470	500	–	–
Mayor and Council	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Transport Assets	70401	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To provide a framework for Municipal Transformation and Institution development	Transport Assets	Whole of the Municipality	13,110	–	–	–
Information Technology	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Computer Equipment	76801	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To provide a framework for Municipal Transformation and Institution development	Computer Equipment	Whole of the Municipality	100	100	–	–
Information Technology	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Machinery and Equipment	76802	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To provide a framework for Municipal Transformation and Institution development	Machinery and Equipment	Administrative or Head Office (Including Satellite Offices)	170	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives	Capital:Non-infrastructure:New:Community Assets:Community Facilities:Libraries	82301	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To enhance the public profile, reputation and positioning of the Nama Khoi Municipality	Libraries	Administrative or Head Office (Including Satellite Offices)	475	–	–	–
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums	Capital:Non-infrastructure: New: Machinery and Equipment	82401	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Machinery and Equipment	Whole of the Municipality	120	–	–	–
Roads	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Roads Infrastructure:Road Furniture	86604	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Road Furniture	Ward 4	20	–	–	–
Water Distribution	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Water Supply Infrastructure:Bulk Mains	86808	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Bulk Mains	Ward 8	2,250	–	–	–
Water Distribution	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Electrical Infrastructure:LV Networks	86809	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	LV Networks	Ward 8	3,194	–	–	–

Water Distribution	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Water Supply Infrastructure:Distribution	86810	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Distribution	Ward 8	7,942	–	–	–
Water Distribution	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Water Supply Infrastructure:Boreholes	86804	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Boreholes	Ward 8	3,194	–	–	–
Sewerage	Capital:Infrastructure:New:Sanitation Infrastructure:Reticulation	86906	<i>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government</i>	To ensure sustainable delivery in respect of all services to all residents of Nama Khoi	Reticulation	Ward 6	8,232	–	–	–
Parent Capital expenditure							53,178	29,009	14,678	15,943

Unfunded Projects

Nama Khoi Local Municipality Springbok		
1	Nababeep	Amount (R)
1.1	Tree felling and removal of tree branches under/ in overhead power lines	50,000.00
1.2	Refurbishment of Physical Barrier with Electrical Warning Signs for Miniature Substation at Sonop, Nababeep	80,000.00
2	Bergsig	
2.1	Replacement of Electrical Components in Motor Control Panel	70,000.00
3	Transformer Refurbishment (General)	
3.1	Draw oil samples from various power transformers for analysis, testing and reporting	500,000.00
3.2	Refurbishment on critical transformers	2,500,000.00
4	Streetlights	
4.1	Provision of 70 Watt HPS, 125 Watt MV, 250 Watt HPS Streetlights with Accessories for the Municipal Distribution Area.	1,000,000.00
4.2	Streetlight Maintenance for Eskom Serviced Areas	800,000.00
5	Cable Material	
5.1	1000 m 70 mm ² XLPE Type A 11 kV cable including terminations and joint kits	1,300,000.00
5.2	500 m 70 mm ² XLPE Type A 22 kV cable including terminations and joint kits	700,000.00
5.3	1500 m 70 mm ² x 4 Cu SWA PVC 600/1000 V Cable including joint kits	900,000.00
6	Tools and Testing Equipment	
6.1	Earth Resistance Tester including training course	80,000.00
6.2	Infrared Camera including training course	40,000.00
6.3	Cable Thumper kit up to 33 kV including training course	150,000.00
6.4	Electrical Data Logger and Quality of Supply tester including training course	120,000.00
6.5	Portable Hayup/ Cherry Picker + Training course	600,000.00
		5,000,000.00

Status Quo: Electricity for Human Settlement Development

Project Name	Units	Electrical Demand (kVA)				Bulk Infrastructure Comment
		Metering Point	Current NMD (Notified Maximum Demand)	Actual Demand (recorded maximum highs)	Demand of Development (based on a ADMD of 2.5 per household)	Information Obtained from Eskom
Bergsig	500	Springbok/ Bergsig	6000	8200	1250	Capacity at BS Substations is currently under the installed capacity of the Substation. Upgrade and in increase of the Notified Maximum Demand at the Springbok/ Bergsig metering point and BS Substation is required for this development to be implemented.
Bergsig	100	Springbok/ Bergsig	6000	8200	250	Capacity at BS Substations is currently under the installed capacity of the Substation. Upgrade and in increase of the Notified Maximum Demand at the Springbok/ Bergsig metering point and BS Substation is required for this development to be implemented.
Carolusberg	82	Egsee/ OCC	4500	2100	205	Metering Point is under utilized due to the mitigation of the Okiep load from the Egsee Metering Point to the Okiep Metering point. When the Okiep load is transferred back to the Egsee metering point the NMD will register an exceedance resulting in penalties. An Upgrade of the NMD is required to facilitate the development. The Carolusberg Sub Station is currently running with the transformer of Okiep Sub Station. Planning for a new 66/11 kV Sub Station should be considered for future developments to be implemented.

Carolusberg	400	Egsee/ OCC	4500	2100	1000	Metering Point is under utilized due to the mitigation of the Okiep load from the Egsee Metering Point to the Okiep Metering point. When the Okiep load is transferred back to the Egsee metering point the NMD will register an exceedance resulting in penalties. An Upgrade of the NMD is required to facilitate the development. The Carolusberg Sub Station is currently running with the transformer of Okiep Sub Station. Planning for a new 66/11 kV Sub Station should be considered for future developments to be implemented.
Concordia	300	Concordia	1500	1600	750	The Concordia Metering Point is exceeded on occasion for a brief moment on Sundays, an Upgrade is however required should the developments proceed to take place.
Concordia	80	Concordia	1500	1600	200	The Concordia Metering Point is exceeded on occasion for a brief moment on Sundays, an Upgrade is however required should the developments proceed to take place.
Fonteintjie	20	Springbok/ Bergsig	6000	8200	50	Capacity at AS Substations is currently under the NMD. Upgrade and in increase of the Notified Maximum Demand at the Springbok/ Bergsig metering point is required for any development to be implemented
Kouroep	50	Skietbank	200	120	125	Capacity at the Skietbank metering point is currently under utilized but requires and NMD upgrade if the Kouroep, Kouboegas and Skietbank housing projects are implemented.
Kouboegas	50	Skietbank	200	120	125	Capacity at the Skietbank metering point is currently under utilized but requires and NMD upgrade if the Kouroep, Kouboegas and Skietbank housing projects are implemented.
Matjieskloof	79	Springbok/ Bergsig	6000	8200	197.5	Capacity at AS Substations is currently under the installed capacity of the Substation. Upgrade and in increase of the Notified Maximum Demand at the Springbok/ Bergsig metering point is required for this development to be implemented.

Nababeep	250	Egsee/ OCC	4500	2100	625	Metering Point is under utilized due to the mitigation of the Okiep load from the Esgee Metering Point to the Okiep Metering point. When the Okiep load is transferred back to the Esgee metering point the NMD will register an exceedance resulting in penalties. An Upgrade of the NMD is required to facilitate the development.
Nababeep	300	Egsee/ OCC	4500	2100	750	Metering Point is under utilized due to the mitigation of the Okiep load from the Esgee Metering Point to the Okiep Metering point. When the Okiep load is transferred back to the Esgee metering point the NMD will register an exceedance resulting in penalties. An Upgrade of the NMD is required to facilitate the development.
Okiep	250	Egsee/ OCC	500	1600	625	The Okiep metering unit is over utilized due to the Okiep Load that was shifted from the Esgee metering point to the Okiep metering point. The Municipality is currently incurring penalties due to the exceedance of the NMD at the Okiep metering point. Action Should be carried out to mitigate the Load back to the Esgee metering point in order to proceed with the developments in Okiep
Skietbank	50	Skietbank	200	120	125	Capacity at the Skietbank metering point is currently under utilized but requires and NMD upgrade if the Kouroep and Kouboegas housing projects are implemented.
Vaalwater	200	Springbok/ Bergsig	6000	8200	500	Capacity at BS Substations requires an upgrade and in increase of the Notified Maximum Demand at the Springbok/ Bergsig metering point.
Buffelsrivier	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eskom serviced area. Application form with letter and planning on scaled drawings for planned electrification and High mast Lighting.
Bulletrap	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eskom serviced area. Application form with letter and planning on scaled drawings for planned electrification and High mast Lighting.
Komaggas	400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eskom serviced area. Application form with letter and planning on scaled drawings for planned electrification and High mast Lighting.
Komaggas	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eskom serviced area. Application form with letter and planning on scaled drawings for planned electrification and Highmast Lighting.

Rooiwinkel	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eskom serviced area. Application form with letter and planning on scaled drawings for planned electrification and Highmast Lighting.
Rooiwal	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eskom serviced area. Application form with letter and planning on scaled drawings for planned electrification and Highmast Lighting.
Steinkopf	1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eskom serviced area. Application form with letter and planning on scaled drawings for planned electrification and Highmast Lighting.
Steinkopf	500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eskom serviced area. Application form with letter and planning on scaled drawings for planned electrification and Highmast Lighting.

INVOLVEMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECTOR DEPARTMENTS

Project	Location	Funding Estimate	Funding Source Grant	2019/20	2020/2021	2021/22
Namakwa Bulk Water Scheme	Nama Khoi	R 596 311 000	DWS (Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant)		R 19 719 000	R -
Building of Vioolsdrift Dam	Nama Khoi		DWA	X	X	X
Community Work Program	Nama Khoi		COGHTA	X	X	X
Agri Parks Program	Nama Khoi		DRDLR	X	X	X
Namakwa Irrigation	Goodhouse		DRDLR	X	X	X
One household one hectare project	Nama Khoi		DRDLR	X	X	X
Narysec Learnership Program	Nama Khoi		DRDLR	X	X	X
Human Settlement Project	Bergsig		COGSHTA	X	X	X
	Vaalwater		COGSHTA	X	X	X
	Nababeep		COGSHTA	X	X	X
Building of 100 Houses	Nama Khoi		COGSHTA	X		
Town Planning (Feasibility Studies)	Springbok		COGSHTA	X	X	X
Township Establishment	Steinkopf		COGSHTA	X		
Housing Accreditation	Nama Khoi	500 000.00	COGSHTA	X	X	
Emergency Housing Project	Nama Khoi	1 200 000.00	COGSHTA	X	X	X
Industrial Park Development	Springbok		NCEDA/ DTI	X	X	X
Building of Small Business Centre	Springbok		NCEDA/ DTI	X	X	X
Court Development (Precinct)	Bergsig		DPW	X	X	X
Building of Police Station	Komaggas		DPW	X	X	X
Building of Clinic	Bergsig		DOH	X	X	X
Building of Library	Buffelsrivier		De Beers/ DSAC	X	X	X
Building of Large Ablution Block	Nababeep C/S	1 800 000.00	DOE	X		
Building of Small Ablution Block	Okiep HS	1 600 000.00	DOE	X		
Building of New Pharmacy	Springbok	14 631 213.00	DOH	X		
Construction of New Mortuary	Springbok	18 136 873.00	DOH	X		
Paving of internal road	Komaggas		DPW	X		
Paving of sidewalk and pedestrian	Springbok to		DSTL	X		

crossings and side walks	Bergsig					
Drought relief	Buffelsrivier	2 000 000.00	DRDLR	X		
Steinkopf Land Rehabilitation and Restoration	Steinkopf		CSA			
Steinkopf Land Rehabilitation and Restoration	Steinkopf		DEA			
Henkries Clearing of alien invasive	Henkries		DEA	X	X	X
Steinkopf Land Rehabilitation	Steinkopf		DEA	X	X	X
Vioolsdrift Clearing of alien invasive	Vioolsdrift		DEA	X	X	X
Construction and Upgrading of Nurseries	Nama Khoi	8 000 000.00	DEA	X	X	
Kleinzee Beach Front Development	Kleinzee	6 900 000.00	DEA	X	X	
Construction and Upgrading of Parks	Nama Khoi	8 000 000.00	DEA	X	X	
Vioolsdrift Hunting Camp	Nama Khoi	10 000 000.00	DEA	X	X	
Lesole Trust Biodiversity Economy	Nama Khoi	9 000 000.00	DEA	X	X	
Eco School program	Nama Khoi		DENC	X	X	X
Environmental Awareness Campaigns	Nama Khoi		DENC	X	X	X
Monitoring of air quality stations	Nama Khoi		DENC	X	X	X
Upgrading of Bergsig Landfill Site	Bergsig		DENC	X		
War on Poverty Program	Nama Khoi		DSD	X	X	X
Soup Kitchens	Nama Khoi		DSD	X	X	X

Organisational and Individual Performance Management System:

Introduction

The purpose of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) is to assist management to achieve service delivery targets, as well as spending the capital budget within the given time frames. This document provides for the annual submission of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) as required in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act. The SDBIP gives effect to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and budget of the municipality therefore the IDP and budget must be fully aligned with each other, as required by the MFMA.

The municipal manager is responsible for the preparation of the SDBIP, which must be legally submitted to the mayor for approval once the budget has been approved by the council. However, the municipal manager should start the process to prepare the top-layer of the SDBIP no later than the tabling of the budget (around March or earlier) and preferably submit a draft SDBIP to the mayor by 1 May. Once the budget is approved by the Council, the municipal manager should merely revise the approved draft SDBIP, and submit for final approval within 14 days after the approval of the budget. The mayor should therefore approve the final SDBIP and performance agreements simultaneously, and then make the SDBIP and performance agreement of the municipal manager public within 14 days, preferably before 1 July. Note that it is only the top layer (of high-level) detail of the SDBIP that is required to be made public.

It is the output and goals made public in the SDBIP that will be used to measure performance on a quarterly basis during the financial year. Note that such in-year monitoring is meant to be a light form of monitoring. The council should reserve its oversight role over performance at the end of the financial year, when the mayor tables the annual report of the municipality. The in-year monitoring is designed to pick up major problems only, and aimed at ensuring that the mayor and municipal manager are taking corrective steps when any unanticipated problems arise. The SDBIP serves a critical role to focus both the administration and council on outputs by providing clarity of service delivery expectations, expenditure and revenue requirements, service delivery targets and performance indicators.

The SDBIP provides the vital link between the mayor, council (executive) and the administration, and facilitates the process for holding management accountable for its performance. The SDBIP is a management, implementation and monitoring tool that will assist the mayor, councillors, municipal manager, senior managers and community. A properly formulated SDBIP will ensure that appropriate information is circulated internally and externally for purposes of monitoring the execution of the budget, performance of senior management and achievement of the strategic objective set by council. It enables the municipal manager to monitor the performance of senior managers, the mayor to monitor the performance of the municipal manager, and for the community to monitor the performance of the municipality. The SDBIP should therefore determine (and be consistent with) the performance agreements between the mayor and the municipal manager and the municipal manager and senior managers determined at the start of every financial year and approved by the mayor.

Legislative Framework in terms of MFMA

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) of 2003 is aimed to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and to establish treasury norms and standards through continually promoting transparency, participation and accountability of municipalities.

The MFMA requires that municipalities prepare a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan as a strategic financial management tool to ensure that budgetary decisions that are adopted by municipalities for the financial year are aligned with their Integrated Development Plan Strategy.

According to section 1 of the Act a service delivery and budget implementation plan means a detailed plan approved by the mayor of a municipality in terms of section 53(1)(c)(ii) for implementing the municipality's delivery of municipal services and its annual budget, and which must indicate-

- (a) Projections for each month of the year
 - (i) Revenue to be collected, by source; and
 - (ii) Operational and capital expenditure, by vote;
- (b) Service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter;
- (c) Any other matters that may be prescribed, and includes any revisions of such plan by the mayor in terms of section 54(1)(c);

In terms of Section 53 (3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act

(MFMA) No. 56 of 2003, the mayor must ensure-

- (a) that the revenue and expenditure projections for each month and the service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter, as set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan, are made public no later than 14 days after the approval of the service delivery and budget implementation plan; and
- (b) that the performance agreements of the municipal manager, senior managers and any other categories of officials as may be prescribed, are made public no later than 14 days after the approval of the municipality's service delivery and budget implementation plan. Copies of such performance agreements must be submitted to the council and the MEC for local government in the province.

The SDBIP Concept

MFMA circular 13 outlined the concept of the SDBIP. It is seen as a contract between the administration, council and community expressing goals and objectives set by the council as quantifiable outcomes that can be implemented by the administration over the next 12 months.

The SDBIP is a management, implementation and monitoring tool that will assist the mayor, councillors, municipal manager, senior managers and community. It also fosters the management, implementation and monitoring of the budget, the performance of senior management and the achievement of the strategic objectives as laid out in the IDP.

The SDBIP is considered as a layered plan. Whilst only the top layer is made public at council, the budget and performance targets should be broken down into smaller targets and cascaded to directorates and managers.

Whilst the budget sets yearly service delivery and budget targets (revenue and expenditure per vote), it is imperative that in-year mechanisms are able to measure performance and progress on a continuous basis. Hence, the end-of-year targets must be based on quarterly and monthly targets, and the municipal manager must ensure that the budget is built around quarterly and monthly information. Being a start-of-year planning and target tool, the SDBIP gives meaning to both in-year reporting in terms of section 71 (monthly reporting), section 72 (mid-year report) and end-of-year annual reports.

The Components of the SDBIP

The SDBIP of Nama Khoi Municipality for the 2018/19 financial period consists of the following necessary components:

- IDP Priorities and performance objectives
- Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source
- Monthly projections of expenditure (of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote.
- Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote. Ward information for expenditure and service delivery.
- Capital works plan

Pre-Determined Objectives and Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Directorate	IDP Ref	Pre-determined Objectives	Municipal KPA	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Source of Evidence	Annual Target	Revised Target
TL1	Budget and Treasury	KPI001	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Update Indigent Register (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10)	Percent of all qualifying indigent applications processed by 30 June	100 percent	Reconciliation of requests and indigent register	100%	100%
TL2	Budget and Treasury	KPI002	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit the Monthly Budget report) in accordance with reporting regulations	Number of Section 71 Monthly Budget statements submitted to National Treasury days of each month	12	LG Database upload confirmation S.71 Reports	12	12
TL3	Budget and Treasury	KPI003	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit Mid-year report (S72) to Municipal Manager for revision & non-financial inputs.	Number of S72 (mid-year) reports submitted to Municipality of January	1	Section 72 report Council resolution	1	1
TL4	Budget and Treasury	KPI004	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Annual stock take (Inventory Count)	Number of Annual Stock counts conducted	1	Reconciliation of inventory	1	1
TL5	Budget and Treasury	KPI005	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit the annual verification moveable assets to the Auditor	Submission of the annual verification report of moveable assets to the Auditor General by the 30 June	1 Report	Count Report	1	1
TL6	Budget and Treasury	KPI006	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit procurement plan	Number of Procurement Implementation plan submitted to the Municipal Manager	1 Procurement Plan	Procurement Implementation plan	1	1
TL7	Budget and Treasury	KPI007	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Financial viability measured in terms of the Municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10)	Debt coverage ratio ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / (Debt service payments due within the year))	95 percent	Ratio Reported in the Annual Report	95%	95%
TL8	Budget and Treasury	KPI008	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - S10(g)ii)	Service debtors to revenue ratio (Total outstanding service debtors/ revenue received for services)	1:05	Ratio Reported in the Annual Report	5	5
TL9	Budget and Treasury	KPI009	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10)	Cost coverage ratio (Available cash+ investments) operating expenditure	1-3 months	Ratio Reported in the Annual Report	3	3

TL10	Budget and Treasury	KPI010	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit Quarterly reports on the Implementation of the SCM Policy and Regulations	Number of Quarterly SCM Implementation reports submitted to the Mayor within 10 days after each quarter	4 Reports	Quarterly SCM Report Proof of submission / Signed off acknowledge receipt from Mayors' office	4	4
TL11	Budget and Treasury	KPI011	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submit the Annual Financial Statements by 31 August to the Office of the Auditor-General	Number of Annual Financial Statements submitted to the Auditor General by 31 August	1 AFS per annum	Proof of submission / Auditor General Acknowledgement of receipt for AFS submission	1	1
TL12	Budget and Treasury	KPI012	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Expenditure on the approved Budget and Treasury Operating Budget by 30 June	Percent Actual Operating Expenditure versus Budget – Year to Date (YTD)	100 Percent	S.52 and S.71 Reports Annual Financial Statements	90%	90%
TL13	Budget and Treasury	KPI013	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submission of the Adjustmen for approval	Number of Adjustments Budgets submitted for approval to Council by 28 February 2018	1 per annum	Proof of submission to Council /Council minutes	1	1
TL14	Budget and Treasury	KPI014	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Review of Budget Related Policies	Percent of identified (budget related) Policies reviewed	new indicator	Approved budget related policies Council Resolution	100%	100%
TL15	Community Development Services	KPI015	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Updating of ward waiting list on NHNR	Percent of fully completed applications captured on the Housing demand database within 5 working days of receipt of completed application	new indicator	Waiting lists of wards submitted	80%	80%
TL16	Community Development Services	KPI016	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Attend to Law enforcement complaints	Percent of Law enforcement complaints attended to within 1 week of being reported	100 Percent responded to per month.	Report on complaints vs attended to	100%	100%
TL17	Community Development Services	KPI018	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Submit IDP Process Plan to Council for approval	Number of IDP process plan submitted to Council by 31st of August .	1 x IDP Process Plan	Proof of submission Council Resolution Process Plan	1	1
TL18	Community Development Services	KPI019	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	IDP Consultation sessions community	Number of IDP consultative community meetings held	18	Attendance Registers Minutes of Meetings	18	18
TL19	Community Development Services	KPI020	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Submit IDP to Council for approval	Submission of the Final IDP to Council for approval by 31 March 2018	1 x Per annum	Proof of IDP submission to Council Resolution	1	1
TL20	Community Development Services	KPI021	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the (Community services) Department	Percent of approved Capital Budget spent by 30 June (Technical Services)	tbc	S.52 and S.71 Reports Annual Financial Statements	90%	90%

TL21	Corporate Services	KPI022	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Monitor the Implementation of Council Resolutions	Percent Implementation of Council resolutions in accordance with action due dates	New	12 Monthly resolution register with action dates of implementation Council resolutions	100%	100%
TL22	Corporate Services	KPI023	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Expenditure on the approved Corporate Services Operating Budget by 30 June	Percent Actual Operating Expenditure versus Budget – Year to Date (YTD)	0.95	S.52 and S.71 Reports Annual Financial Statements	95%	95%
TL23	Corporate Services	KPI024	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Submit the Workplace Skills Plan to LGSETA by 30/04/2018	Number of Workplace Skills Plans submitted to LGSETA by 30 April 2018	New	Submission of Work Skills Plan	1	1
TL24	Corporate Services	KPI025	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability of the municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Update of the Risk Register	Submission of a quarterly Updated Risk register to the Office of the Municipal Manager	new indicator	Quarterly Updated Risk Register	4	4
TL25	Corporate Services	KPI026	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a Municipality's approved employment equity plan (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(e))	Report on the number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management submitted to the Office of the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New	1 Report	1	1
TL26	Corporate Services	KPI027	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	The Percent of the Municipality's budget actually implementing its workplace skills plan (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(e))	Percent of the municipality's approved budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan by 30 June	100 percent	Percent Reported in the Annual Report	100%	100%
TL27	Corporate Services	KPI028	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	The number of jobs created through Municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MFMA, Reg. S10(e))	Number of job opportunities created by 30 June	1000	Payroll information and reports by service providers implementing capital projects	1,000	1,000
TL28	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI029	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Monitoring and oversight on Performance of the Municipality by MPAC	Number of Oversight Reports in accordance with Circular 63 submitted to council by 31 March 2018	1 Oversight Report	Oversight Report Council resolution Proof of Submission of Oversight Report to Council	1	1
TL29	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI030	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Institutional Performance Management in place and implemented up to Section Head level.	Percent of senior managers (Section 54,56,57 employees) with Signed Performance Agreements by 31/07/2017	100 percent	Signed Performance Agreements	100%	100%

TL30	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI031	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Submission of the Top Layer SDBIP to the Mayor for approval	Number of Top Layer SDBIPs submitted to the Mayor within 28 days after approved of the budget.	1	Signed Top Layer SDBIP by Mayor	1	1
TL31	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI032	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Functional Performance Audit	Number of Performance Audit Committee meetings held as per the performance management policy	2	Minutes of meetings Attendance register of Audit Committee meeting	2	2
TL32	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI033	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Ensure that the audit committee sits into the relevant legislation	Minutes of audit committee meetings	4	Agendas and minutes of meetings.	4	4
TL33	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI034	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Implement the Annual Risk Based Audit Plan	Number of Quarterly Risk Based Audit Plan Reports submitted to the Municipal Manager within 10 working days after each quarter	4 x Reports 10 working days after the end of each quarter	Audit Risk	4	4
TL34	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI035	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Compilation of an Annual Report of the Audit Committee	Number of Annual reports tabled by the Audit Committee to council by 31 August 2017	1 x Annual Report by Audit Committee by 31 Aug	Annual Evaluation Report	1	1
TL35	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI036	To create a conducive environment for good governance participatory development	Good Governance and Public Participation	Compilation of an Annual report by Internal Audit	Number of Annual reports by Internal Audit tabled to council by 31 August 2017	1	Annual Evaluation Report	1	1
TL36	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI037	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Review the Audit Committee charter annually	Submission of a Reviewed Audit committee charter to Council by 30 September 2017	1 x Reviewed Audit committee charter	Reviewed Audit Committee	1	1
TL37	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI038	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Annual Review the Internal Audit Charter	Submission of a reviewed Internal Audit Charter to the Audit Committee by 30 September 2017	1 x Reviewed Internal Audit Charter	Proof of submission of the Reviewed Internal Audit Charter	1	1
TL38	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI039	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Submission of the MTREF (aligned to the IDP) to Council for approval by 31 May	Number of MTREF (BUDGET) submitted for approval to Council by 31 May	1 MTREF (BUDGET) per annum	Proof of submission to Council / Council minutes	1	1
TL39	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI040	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the Municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MFMA, Reg. S10(c))	Percent of approved Capital Budget spent by 30 June 2018	91 Percent	S.52 and S.71 Reports Annual Financial Statements	90%	90%
TL40	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI041	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Expenditure on the approved Municipal Operating Budget for the Municipality by 30 June	Percent Actual Operating Expenditure versus Budget - Year to Date (YTD)	90 percent	S.52 and S.71 Reports Annual Financial Statements	90%	90%

TL41	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI042	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Unqualified audit opinion issued by the Auditor-General	Number of Unqualified audit opinions (on AFS) raised by the Auditor General	Qualified	Audit opinion from the Annual Audit conducted by the Auditor-General Audit Report	1	1
TL42	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI043	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Monitoring, assessment and report on risks identified and reported	Number of Quarterly risk assessment reports submitted to Audit committee	4 Reports	Proof of submission of Quarterly Risk Assessment Audit Committee meetings	4	4
TL43	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI044	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Submit an Annual Risk Based Audit Plan to the Audit Committee	Number of Annual Risk Based Audit Plans submitted to the Audit Committee by 30 September 2017	1 x Risk Based Audit Plan	Risk Based Audit plan	1	1
TL44	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI045	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Compile a Risk-based Three Year strategic plan	Submission of a Three Year Strategic plan to the Municipal Manager by 30 September 2017	1	Risk Based Strategic plan	1	1
TL45	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI046	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Review of Risk Register	Number of Risk Registers submitted to Council by 30 June 2018	1x Risk Register	Risk Register	1	1
TL46	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI047	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Submission of the Mid-Year performance reports (S.72)	Number of Mid-year Performance Reports submitted to the Mayor by 25 January 2018	1	Mid-year Performance Report (S72) Proof of submission	1	1
TL47	Office of the Municipal Manager	KPI048	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capability municipality	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Submit Quarterly (S.52) Reports to Council on the overall municipal performance (Evaluation of performance results against targets set and in terms of the Performance Framework.)	Number of Quarterly (S.52) reports submitted to council within 30 days after each quarter	4	Performance management System (Action Assist) Reports	4	4
TL48	Technical Services	KPI049	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a	Percent of Formal households with access to basic level of electricity	100 percent	Billings Report on Financial system	100%	100%
TL49	Technical Services	KPI050	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a	Percent of Formal households with access to basic level of sanitation	100 percent	Billings Report on Financial system	100%	100%
TL50	Technical Services	KPI051	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI Proxy indicator - S10 (a	Percent of Formal households with access to basic level of water	100 percent	Billings Report on Financial system	100%	100%

TL51	Technical Services	KPI052	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Report on the provision of basic service delivery to Nama Khoi Residents (NKPI P (a))	Number of Formal households with a kerb-side solid waste removal service	11920	Billings Report on Financial system	12,000	12,000
TL52	Technical Services	KPI053	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Reduction in electricity losses	Percent Electricity losses by 30 June	27 percent	Electricity losses certificate – Calculation Report	10%	10%
TL53	Technical Services	KPI054	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Reduction in water losses	Percent Water losses by 30 June	31.1 percent	Water losses certificate	10%	10%
TL54	Technical Services	KPI055	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Square meters of tarred road repaired	Number of square meters of tarred road resurfaced	All	Financial statements Progress Reports	1,200	1,200
TL55	Technical Services	KPI056	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Grading of Gravel Road	Number of Kilometers of gravel roads graded	200km	Progress Reports Logbooks	200	200
TL56	Technical Services	KPI057	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Cleaning of Storm water channels	Number of square meters (m2) of Storm water channels cleaned	1 000m	Report on the distance cleaned	1,000	1,000
TL57	Technical Services	KPI058	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Monitoring of waste water quality compliance	Number of waste water quality compliance reports submitted management team by the 25th day of each month.	All	Summary of test results Reports (monthly)	12	12
TL58	Technical Services	KPI059	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Routine inspections on electricity mini substations	Number of quarterly routine inspections conducted on mini subs	62	Signed -off Mini Sub Inspection reports	62	62
TL59	Technical Services	KPI060	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Inspections of Pole Mounted Transformers.	Number of inspections conducted on Pole Mounted Transformers	123	Quarterly inspection reports	123	123
TL60	Technical Services	KPI061	To provide access to Basic Services to the community	Basic Service Delivery	Monthly reporting on number of new electricity connections completed	Percent of new Connections completed (based on finalized requests)	15	reconciliation of electricity connection request on electricity connections	100%	100%
TL61	Technical Services	KPI062	To develop and maintain a financial viable and sustainable institution that achieves full compliance with legislation	Municipal Financial Management	Expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the (Technical services) Department	Percent of approved Capital Budget spent by 30 June (Technical Services)	100 percent	S.52 and S.71 Reports Annual Financial Statements	90%	90%
TL62	Technical Services	KPI063	To build and strengthen the administrative and institutional capabilities of the municipality	Municipal Institutional Development	Stock control monitoring	Number of stores stock registers updated	4 times per quarter	Updated register	1	1

CONCLUSION

The municipality has engaged and attempted various processes to address all the shortcomings of the previous IDP document, as identified by the relevant stakeholders including the IDP Assessment comments as well as communities' inputs.

Certain issues raised require financial commitments which still need to be sourced.

In conclusion it is important that constant consultation and engagement with stakeholders and clients should always be maintained to ensure continuous improvement. Therefore as Nama Khoi Municipality we would like to overcome critical challenges in order to realize the vision of the municipality **"To proudly deliver sustainable and climate resilient quality services to the entire Nama Khoi community"**.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACIP: Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme

CASP: Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme

CSA: Conservation South Africa

COGHSTA: Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs

DAFF: Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

DEA: Department of Environmental Affairs

DEDAT: Department of Economic Development and Tourism

DOJ&CD: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

DOT: Department of Transport

DOE: Department of Energy

DOH: Department of Health

DRPW: Department of Roads and Public Works

DSAC: Department of Sports, Arts and Culture

DWA: Department of Water Affairs

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EMF: Environmental Management Framework

EPWP: Expanded Public Works Programme

FET: Further Education and Training

GIS: Geographic Information System

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

IDC: Independent Development Corporation

IDP: Integrated Development Planning

ITP: **Integrated Transport Plan**

IWMP: **Integrated Waste Management Plan**

KPA: Key Performance Indicators

LED: Local Economic Development

MDG: Millennium Development Goals

MFMA: The Municipal Finance Management Act

MIG: Municipal Infrastructure Grant

MSA: The Municipal Systems Act No 33 of 2000

NAMBAF: Namaqua Biodiversity Advisory Forum

NDM: Namakwa District Municipality

NRM: Natural Resource Management

NC-WFTC: Northern Cape Working for the Coast

PCC: Provincial Coastal Committee

PIG: Provincial Infrastructure Grant

PMS: Performance Management System
RDP: Reconstruction and Development Programme
PFMA: Public Finance Management Act
SANBI: South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANPARKS: South African National Parks
SDBIP: Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
SDF: Spatial Development Framework
WSDP: Water Service Development Plan
WSP: Work Skills Plan
WTW: Water Treatment Works